

LA GRAMMATICA

DI M. SCIPIO LENTULO

*Napolitano da lui in latina lingua Scritto,
& hora nella Italiana, & Inglese
tradotta da H. G.*

AN ITALIAN GRAMMER

WRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCI-
pio Lentulo a Neapolitan: And tur-
ned into Englishe by Hen-
ry Grantham.



*Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier
for Iohn Harison.*

1587.



TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS
MYSTRES MARY AND MY-
SRES FRANCYS BERKELEY
daughters to the Right hono-
rable Henry Lord Berkeley.



*Doe weighe amongst other your ver-
tuous dispositions, the good inclinations
you haue, and the great endeuours you
use towards th'atteining of the Italia
tonge: And halthoug mine ability doth
not answer my good will to further you
as I wishe, being the least able of many: yet seing wherin
I may be an helpe to your studies, to shorten your tra-
uelles that otherwaies might be long: I thought good
rather to doe some thing therein my selfe, thē you should
waite th'opportunitie of some other, that (with art
peradventure) might euery waye be better able for
the same then I am. And therefore meeting with an Ita-
lian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo
a Neapolitane: I toke upon me after I had perused
the same (to myne auayle) to turne it for your behoofe
into Englishe: as a very necessary booke (in my concept)
for all suche as are studious of th' Italian tongue: for*

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 therein all the rules that may serue for the better understandinge of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good order disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerse, is (in my iudgement) comparable vnto it, Now suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe habit, I betake vnto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good will I beare vnto you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December 1574.

Yours wholly at commandement
 Henry Grantham.



Of the Letters.

The letters whiche the Italians vse, are twenty.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Z.

These are deuided in to vouelles, *A, E, I, O, V*: & into consonantes, which are the rest.

Howbeit, *H* is no letter: but a signe of aspiration, or drawing of the breathe.

But *V*, is sometimes a consonant: as in these wordes. *Vénere*, Venus: *Verità*, Truthe: *Virtù*, Vertue: *Vità*, Lyfe.

The like is *I*, for although the letter *G*, be added to words, that with the latins do begin with *Iu* or *Ia*, *Io* or *Ie*: as in *Gionanni*, Iohne: *Giusta* Iust: *Giesò*, Iesus: *Giàsone*, Iason: yet in pronouncing of the latter vouel the sounde is onely harde And the first consonant by that means is in reason conceiued.

Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made wordes, and that of diuerse diuersly.

Vouelles may be put in the begynning, midst, and ende of a worde: as dothe appeare by this worde, *Amore*, Loue.

But cōsonantes are set, either in the begynning, or in the midst of a worde, and in th' ende very seldom, as hereafter is shewed.

Further many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *brève* in bryefe: *Ténèbre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblío*, Forgeatfulnesse; *Obliquo*, Croked: *Obligò*, Bonde or duty.

C before *R*, as in *Crudèle*, Cruell: *Crèdo*, I beleue: And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renowned: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Concludo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude: so *Conclusion* and not *Conchiusion*, is rightly saide:

D before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

F before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or deceipte.

G before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, wyt: *Lamagna*, Almaine: *Compagno*, a companion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Grato*, thankfull: *gràue*, graue. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorie: *Consiglio*, Counsaile.

P before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sèmpre*, always: *Prudente*, Prudent: *Lèpre*, a hare. And before *L*, as

in

as in *Contèmplo*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

S before *B*, as in *Sbassamèto*, an imbasing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciato*, put away: *Nasco*, I spring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdègno*, anger or disdain: *Sdrucito*, ryppte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnoccupied: *Sfodrato*, drawne or vnsheathed (as a sworde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuer from deceipte. And before *L*, as in *Sleale*, vnfaithfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrato* dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or wanne. And before *N*, as in *Snèruo*, to debilitate or make feeble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I doe vnknitte. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirite: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squalido*, fluttishe: *Squame*, the skale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, studye.

T before *R*, as in *Tremo*, I tremble: *Trònco*, the stumpe or stem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillitye or rest.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followeth another consonant in one selfe syllable.

Further, touching that which belongeth to the letters, it is very necessary to knowe, by what reason the letters consonantes are doubled in a worde: the which I will shewe by order of the

letters as briefly as I can, that thereby the same may the more easily be committed to memory.

B, therefore is doubled in these wordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Dèbbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sabbia* grauell: *Scabbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Habbia*, he hath, and also *Haggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayd *Rubare*, to steale: But *Labbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, drinke: maye either be written thus, or with a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerèbbono*, *Leggerèbbe* & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirèbbono*: that is, he should loue, they should loue, he should be worth, they should be worth: he should reade, they should reade: he should heare, they should heare. Againe it is doubled in this worde *Obbietto*, whiche is also saide *Oggetto*, that is, the obiekt. Also in many verbes, which are compound with the preposition *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, wherwith the simple wordes do begine, as *Abbàrbaglio*, that is, I doe dāsell: *Abbraccio*, I do embrace: There is excluded *Abòndo*, that is, I doe abounde: & *Abandono*, I doe forsake.

C is doubled in these wordes, whiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *excepto*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in these wordes

wordes *Occhio*, an eye: *Ginocchio*, a knee: which haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginocchi*: so *Finocchio*, Fennell, & *Finocchi*. But here I will note by the waye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildely in those wordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming swordes: *Fiocchi*, lockes of heare or woll, the whiche hath otherwise in the singular number *Stocco*, & *Fiocco*. But this māner of pronunciation, who can teache by writing? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco* a sacke, *Giaccio* I lye, *Ghiaccio*, a frotte. Lykewise in verbes compound with the preposition *Ad*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as we saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accòlgo*, I doe welcome: *Accènno*, I doe nop. *Accoppio*, I doe cople. Lastly in verbes beginning with *R A*, as *Racconciare*, to reparaire: *Raccommādere*, to recommede.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, which is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and thirde person singular, of the verbe *Cado* or *Caggio*, I fall: and in *Caddero*, which is of the plurall number. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *Ad*, as are *Addūco*, I bring forth: *Addormo*, I fall on sleepe: *Addolcisco*, I do sweeten: So likewyse in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Traduco*, but that is not allowed of with some.

Also, *F* is doubled in these wordes *Offesa*, *Vfficio* *Bèffe*, *Affanno*, and very many such like. Like-

wise in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound with the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Dissimulo*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B*, being chaunged into *F*, in this wyse, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offusco*.

Besides, *G* is wont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meete together in a diphthong, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these wordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or wyse, which haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last worde *Saggè*, and suche like, is of very many wrongfully placed betweene *G* & *E*, to th'ende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: where they are to saye *Sagge*, wise, *Piagge*, Brymnes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrarywyse when *I* and *O*, doe make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Privilegio*, *Régio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: we doe saye also *Dionigio* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrogio* & *Ambrosio*. Neither is double *G*, written in those words, that do ende two wayes in *I*, as are *Parisi* & *Parigi*, Parrys, *Tunisi* and *Tunigi*, *Lusini* and *Lusigi*, *Malagisi* and *Malagigi*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grexx*, from whence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poetically: from *Lex*, *Legge*:
But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fèccia*, because the latine hath in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Re*, aswell in the singular as in the plurall number, although Poetes may say sometimes in the plural *Regi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Lèggo*, *Corrèggo*, *Veggo*, & also *Vèggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, suche as are *Agghiaccio*, *Agguingo*, *Agguaglio*, & *Aggiornarsi*.

There followeth *L*, whiche is founde double in these wordes, *Bello*, *Castello*, *Fratello*, *Fallo*, *Canallo*, *Metallo*, and many suche like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, when in th'ende there is added an article, as *Amollo Vdillo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Allargo*, *Alleuo*, *Alloggio*, *Alletto*, *Allento*. The selfe same is donne in verbes wherevnto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallumo*. Also I will not omit how in prose the most parte doe vse to write, *Dello*, *Allo*, *Dallo*, *Delli*, *Alli*, *Dalli*, *Della*, *Alla*, *Dalla*, *Delle*, *Alle*, and *Dalle*: for *De lo*, *Al lo*, *Da lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do write. But *Allui*, *Dallui*, & such like, I wolde not vse, although very many doe allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these wordes. *Damma*, *Epigramma*, *Fiamma*, *Gemma*,

Gierusalemme, *Boème*. Also it is doubled when *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dammi*, giue me: *Fàmmi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall nomber, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amàmmo*, we haue loued: *Valèmmo*, we haue bene worthe: *Leggèmmo*, we haue redde: *Vdimmo*, we haue harde: *Fummo*, we haue ben. Also in verbes compoude with the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisce*, I do Admonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. We saye *Rammentàre*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these noumes: *Donna*, *Madonna*, *Sonna*, *Anno*, *Affanno*, *Iuganno*, *Sermo*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these wordes which are deriued from the latin noumes, wherein *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus* *Sonno*, *Columna* *Colonna*, *Damnum* *Danno*, *Scannum* *Scanno*, *Autumnus* *Autonno*, & suche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: wherefore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hanno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Danno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, which hath *Sono* (They are) with a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameranno*, they shall

shall loue, *Valeranno*, they shall be worth: *Leggeranno*, & *Udiranno*. Lykewyse these preterperfectenses in the singular nomber shall be writtē with double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tenni*, I haue hilde: *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vennero*, they haue come: *Tennero*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compoude with the preposition *AD*, as *Annottarsi*. To waxe night: *Annidarsi*, to be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydings: *Annullare*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compoude with the preposition *In*, as *Innouare*, & *Innamorarsi*.

Now followeth *P*, which is doubled in these wordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Una coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, howbeit Poetes doe write *Dopo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken, *Sèppi*, I haue knowne: *Sèppe*, he hath knowne: *Seppero*, they haue knowne. So *Sappia* I may knowe: *Sappiamo*, we may knowe: *Sappiate*, you may knowe, *Sappiano*, they maye knowe. Againe it is doubled in certaine nounes proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egèsippo*, *Ippolisto*, *Ippodamia*, *Gioseppe*. Also in verbes compoude with the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appare*. And in these that are compoude with *RA*, as *Rapporto*, I report: *Rappello*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pòngo, I laye against.

Neither wil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*, for although it be not doubled in any worde, neuertheless in these wordes *Acqua*, water, *Acque* waters: *Giàcqui*, I haue layde: *Giàcque*, he hath layde: *Giàcquero*, they haue laide: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronouncing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* were doubled. The same doth happen of these verbes *Nocqui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurte: *Nocquero*, they haue hurte: *Nàcqui*, I haue bene borne: *Nàcque*, he hath bene borne: *Nacquero*, they haue bene borne: *Piàcqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquistò*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as *mi acqueto*, I do quiet me.

R is founde diuersly doubled in wordes: as first in verbes whose thirde personnes singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode doe end in *Re*, such as are *Soccòrre*, he doth succour, *Abbòrre*, he doth abhorre: *Còrre*, he runneth. There is excepted *Mòrre*, he dieth. It is furthermore doubled in verbes, out of whose midst, for elegancy of speache, there is taken awaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, which did go before the letter *R*, and another *R*, added in their place: wherevpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Coglierò* *Corrò*, I shall gather: *Cògliere*, *Còrre*,

to

to gather: *Venerèi*, *Verrei*, I should come: It is also doubled in these wordes, *Càrro*, a carre: *Tòrre*, a tower: *Tèrra*, *Arro*, *Orrendo*, which are noumes: and in verbes, as *Nàrro*, I shewe: *Atterro*, I cast to the ground: *Sèrro*, I shutte: *Assèrro*, I gripe or holde fast: *Sottèrro*, I put in to the ground. Lastly in verbes compounde with the preposition *A* *D*, as *Arrestàrsi*, to be arrested: *Arrischiò*, I doe mazarde: *Arriuò*, I doe arriue: *Arricchire*, to enrich: *Arrostisco*, I do roste.

S is also doubled, for we saye *Càssa*, a chest: *Osso*, a bone: *Fòsso*, a dytche. There are also verbes, as *Pòsso*, I can: *Arrossisco*, I blushe. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes which are takē from the latine wordes, hauing the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sasso*, a stone: of *Luxuria*, *Lussuria*, lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fitto*, fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue liued: of *Rexi*, *Rèssi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tèssò*, I do weaue. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipsè*, we maye saye *Essò*, he: for *Gypsum*, *Gèssò*, plaister: for *scripsit*, *Scrisse*, he hath writtē. But *P*, is reteined in these noumes proper *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a citie. And I shall note by the way, how *P* is taken awaye, when it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sàlmo* for *Psalmus*. Further, it is doubled in wordes that come from the latine, hauing *B* before *S*, as

Affoluto from *Absolutus* absolute: *Afferto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent. *Asternio* from *abstemius*, that absteineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *absinthium*, wormewood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optatiue mode, singular number: as *Amàssi*, I did loue, or thou didest loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in lyke sorte in th'other coniugations. And also when it is of the plurall number, in a middle syllable: as *Amàssimo*, we did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykewise in the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugation: as *Percòssi*, I haue stryken: *Percòsse*, he hath stryken: *Percòssero*, they haue stryken. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Assaggio*, I do assaye: *Assalto*, I do assaulte: *Assicuro*, I do assuer: *Assègno*, I do assygne: *Assordo*, I make deafe: *Assomiglio*, I do resemble. We saye *Rassumo*, I take againe: & *Rassétto*, I do set or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is founde also doubled in these wordes which come from the latin, hauiug *B*, *C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusius* we saye *Ottùso*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottèngo*, I doe obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battésimo* baptisme: for *septem* *Sette* seuen: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Howbeit Petrarke hath

written

written *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking awaye: Whereby he woulde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, swyftly: It is doubled againe in these diminutiues *Poueretto*, a little poore wretche: *Libretto*, a little booke *Fancinletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little wood. And to conclude in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Attristo*, I make sorrowfull: *Atterro*, I cast to the ground, &c.

V is doubled in these verbes *Anuentarsi*, to be cast. *Anuertire*, to aduertise or admonishe. *Anuicinarsi*, to Approche. *Anuedersi*, to be adwares. *Anuotirsi*, to make avow. *Anualersi*, to vse any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithstanding, *Auenire*, and not *Anuenire*, is to be written as many will haue it: For because *Anuenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aduenio*, but from the verbe *Euenire*, to happen or come to passe: the which signification doth aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further touching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*, wee ought not to be ignorant, how they are in no vse with the Italiàs, for that they are not nōbred amongst the other letters. For in steade of *Y* they vse *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vse *S*: as we haue shewed before, either doubled in the midst of a worde, or sometymes single in the midst of a worde, and alwayes single in the beginning. And therefore in what belongeth to the beginning, we saye *Senocrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofonte* for *Xenophon*:

and *Serſe* for *Xerſes*.

Laſtly the letter *Z*, which is laſt of all the letters, that the Italians doe uſe, is doubled when it is placed betwene two vouelles: as in *Bellezza*, *Dolcezza*, *Gentilezza*. But when any conſonant goeth before it, then is it put ſingle: as in *Sperranza*, *partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this worde *Mèzo*, although it be betwene two vouelles: Notwithſtanding Petrarke hath donne otherwayes, being brought thervnto for neceſſities ſake in th'endes of his verſes, for the keping of his ryſme. For when we pronounce *Mèzo*, it appereth plainly (who that obſerueth the Italian pronounciation) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Auezzo*, accuſtomed, and ſuchelike. And becauſe ſometymes, not onely like conſonantes are doubled in a worde, but alſo diuerſe: and not only doubled, but are founde alſo tripled: therefore I do iudge it neceſſary to declare the reaſon therof. This therefore is firſt to be conſidered, how that the Italian ſpeache doth not ſuffer two like conſonantes to be put before wordes. For if any ſhoulde thus write, *Sſopërbo*, *Vuenere*, he ſhoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that two diuerſe conſonantes may be ſet before in very many wordes, as maye be ſeene in *Spèro*, *Stùdio*, *Scàrica*, *Prèzzo*. yet, and ſometymes three alſo are founde before in Italian

wordes: as in *Stràda*, *Stràle*, *Stratagèma*, *Stràno*. *Stringo*, *Strètto*, *Spèzzo*, *Splendore*, *Splèndido*, *Scriuo*. Further, there cannot be put three diuerſe conſonantes in the middeſt of a worde, and therefore wee ſaye not, *Conſtante*, *Tranſfòrmo*, *Tranſmèto*, *Obſtácolo*, *Sobſtègno*, *Poſtpòſto*: But *Conſtànte*, *Traſfòrmo*, *Traſmèto*, *Oſtácolo*, *Soſtègno*, *Poſpòſto*: There are excepted, *Mòſtro*, *Sèmpre*, *Sepòlcro*, *Tèmpro*, *Abbrèuiò*, *Accrèſco*, *Attrauèrſo*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough uſe of a knowne aſpiration, ought not to remaine vnknownen: and how that of the moſt Italian writers it is put almoſt in all thoſe wordes, that wee receiue from the latines, and in the which the latines them ſelues doe uſe an aſpiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Humano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But ſince in our age the cauſe is taken awaye, why the uſe of a knowne aſpiration is ſought for, ſurely me thinketh th'effecte ought to ceaſe: that is, that *H* be no more put into Italian wordes (as wee doe pronounce very fewe of them) for a ſigne of a more groſſe ſpirite. And notwithſtanding that the uſe of this aſpiration ſeemeth to me, to be coupled to fewe wordes, yet ſurely it is chieflye to be retained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the fouleſſe, that this dipthonge *VO*, (being placed as it were in the heade) ſeemeth to bringe vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, I haue: and that for a difference to be

wordes

and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betwene *Ha* had betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, (he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Dative case. Lastly, to th'ende it maye be preserved in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the which assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, whereby these syllables do differ from them which haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For what the difference is, whether way thou shalt pronounce: they rightly knowe, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that which doth belonge to the vowels, it is to be knowne howe they do cleaue together in diphthonges: which are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Laura*, *Mauro*.

EV, as *Euro*, th'east winde: *Scuro*, deuided or seperated:

IE, as *Viene*, he commeth: *Briue*, Brief: *Tiene*, he holdeth: *Ieri*, yesterday: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

IA, as *Cianciare*, to bable: *Ciance*, bablinges or trifles: *Bianco*, white: *Caccia*, hunting.

IO, as *Fiore*, a flower: *Sciocco*, foolishhe: *Sciolgo*, I loose: *Scioperato*, vnoccupied.

IV, as *Curma*, a company: *Schiuma*, froth or skume: *Più*, more: *Giu*, downe.

IVO, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Giuoco*, playe or sporte.

VO, as *Huomo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vouo*, an egge: *Buono*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

VI as

VI, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquisto*, I gett: *Quinto*, five.

VE, as *Piacque*, It hath pleased: *Acque*, waters: *Adunque*, Then or therfore, *Lingue*, tonges,

VA, as *Acqua*, water: *Lingua*, a tounge: *Guadagno*, gaine.

AI, as *Fai*, thou makest: *Stai*, thou standest: *Amài*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thou shalt make.

VAI, as *Guai*, woes or sorowes.

IEI, as *Miei*, myne.

EI, as *Lèi*, shee: *Costei*, this woman: *Sèi*, be thou

VOI, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suoi*, theirs: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, wilt thou.

Here is to be remembered, that althoughe *Tuo*, *Suo*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lui*, *Noi*, *Voi*, *Tuoi*, *Suoi*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most part be of one syllable, aswell in prose as in verse, yet towching verse, they are alwayes in th'ende two syllables.

Neither will I myt how farre the pronounciation of vowels, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darckely and somtymes more clearly. And most darckly in these wordes, *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and such like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this worde *Erba*: and *O*, in this worde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, can not be shewed by writing: wherefore it is to be learned of him, that hath th'Italian rounge.

THE Italian speache hath certaine articles which

are set before noumes improper: whereof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that aswell in the singular: as in the plural number, as hereafter appeareth.

Articles.	Masculine	Singular number.	Il, lo: the, him, it.
		Plurall number.	i, li, gli: the, them.
	Feminine	Sing. nom.	La: the, her, it.
		Plur. nom.	Le: the, them.

It lacketh cases: wherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tonge, so is it vnlike, either to the Greke, or Latine tongues. Wherefore in varying of the articles, by fundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *Da* for the genitiue: *A* for the datiue, & *Da* for the ablatiue. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue & accusatiue, Articles are also vsed: as hereafter it may appeare.

Articles.	Masculine.	Singular number.	Nominatiue: Il, lo: the, it.
			Genitiue: Del, dello: of the, him, it.
			Datiue: Al, allo: to the, him, it.
			Accusatiue: il, lo: him it.
			Vocatiue: ô, o,
			Ablatiue, Dal, dallo: from the, him, it.

Masc

Masculine.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. i, li, gli: the.
		Geni. de i, de' delli, degli: of the, the.
		Dati. a i, a', alli, à gli: to the, the
		Accu. i, li, gli: the, them.
		Voca. ô, o.
		Abla. dai, da', dalli, dagli: from the, them.
Articles.	Sing. nomb.	Nomin. la: the, it.
		Geni. della, or de la: of the, her, it.
		Dati. àlla, or à la: to the, her, it.
		Accu. la: the, her, it.
		Voca. o: o.
		Ab. dalla, or da la: from the, her, it.
Feminine.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. le: the.
		Geni. delle, or de le: of the, them.
		Dati. àlle, or à le: to the, them.
		Accu. le: the, them.
		Voca. o: o.
		Ab. dalle, or da le: from the, them.
	Ne, in	Nello, Nel: in the, it.
		Nelli, Ne gli, Ne i, Ne': in the.
		Nella: in the, it.
		Nelle: in the.
Articles ioyned to other prepositions.	Per, for, by, or thorough	Per lo, Pel, Pello: for by, or through the, it.
		Per li, Per gli, Pelli, Per i, Pei, Pe, for by, or through the.
		Per la
		Per le } for, by, or through the, it

B iij

{ *Con lo, Col, Còllo*: with the, with it.
Con li, Congli, Còlli, Coi, Co:
 { *Con*: with } with the.
 { *Con la, Colla* }
 { *Con le, Colle* } with the.

Of the vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes common: I say almost, bycause sometimes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

LO.

Th' article *lo*, is to go before wordes begynning with a vouel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apostrophe set in the place, after this sorte: *l' Amore, l' Onore*, : And therefore they are pronounced as though they were written *Lamore, Lonore*.

But here is to be noted, that the Tuscan Italians are accustomed to take awaye *I*, from those wordes which are compounde with this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostrophe to the vouell of th' article: thus, *Lo'imperatore* in the singular number: and *Gli'imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I wold not haue thē (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speache. Further, since an Apostrophe is a signe of a vouell missing to what ende is it set to the article, to whome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke doth

doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes deprived of their vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those wordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh vniustly be-headed, in taking from them the letter *I*, from whence they do begyn.

And now to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before wordes that do begyn with two sundry consonāts, whereof the first shalbe *S*: in this wise: *Lo Spirito, lo Stomaco, lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stàto, lo Strale* a shafte or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned with a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or through the spirite: *Con lo Spirito*, with the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il Quale*, & that in the beginning of a verse: wherefore we say, *lo Quale*.

IL.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before wordes that do begyn with a consonante: as *Il Re, il Prencipe, il Cielo, &c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, doe goe before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' aforesaid order in the begynning of the letters: as *l' Amare, il dire, lo Scrivere*.

The which order is to be obserued with these masculine articles in the plurall number: for *I*, is set

before wordes beginning with a consonant: as *Principi, i Re, i Cielo*.

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before wordes beginning with a vouell as *li* or *gli Amori*, *li* or *gli Onori*, *li* or *gli Eserciti*.

Howbeit when the vouell shall be *I*, wherewith the worde following the article doth begin then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notwithstanding forgo his vouell in this sorte: *Gl' Iniqui*, *Gl' Impij*, *Gl' Ingiusti*. &c.

Li and *Gli*, are also placed before wordes, that doe begyn with two diuerse consonantes: whereof the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiriti*, *Gli Strali*, *Gli Stenti* the tormētes: *Gli Scōmodi*, the discōmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne when they are ioyned to prepositions: for we saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *i*, for the most parte is taken away, and an Apostrophe set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti tuoi*: So is *A'* also vsed for *ai*, *Da'* for *Da i*, *Co'* for *Co i*, *Ne'* for *Ne i*, and *Pe'* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth that this be donne with iudgemēt, the which, (who that so can) is rather attained by reading of approued auctors, then by any arte.

Besides we say *Delli Spiriti*, and not *Dei Spiriti*, *A gli* or *Alli Spiriti*. But not *A i Spiriti*, &c.

Further, the preposition *Per*, will alwayes require the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, without obseruing any rule of the letters, wherewith the wordes fol-

following do begyn: as *Per lo petto*, *Per gli fianchi*, And many times they say, *Pe' monti*, *Pe' piani*: in steade of those formes of speache that haue *Per li monti*, *Per li piani*: that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned with prepositions are none otherwayes vsed, then if they were without them: wherefore we saye, *Dell' Amore*, *De gli Amori*, *All' ingiusto*, *A gl' ingiusti*: & after the same manner, throughout all th' other cases, aswell of the singular, as of the plurall number.

L A.

Touching the feminine article, *LA*, it is for the moste parte geuen to noumes common: as when we saye *La tauola*, *La barca*, *La scuola*: and sometimes to noumes proper: as *Boccace* did in saying *La Belcolore*, *La Fiammetta*, &c.

Where it behoueth to note, how this article is set whole and perfect, before wordes that begyn with a consonant: as next before it appeareth: and as often as it is set before wordes beginning with a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostrophe added in this wise, *l' Anima*, *l' Onestà*, *l' Amicitia*.

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall number to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that we saye, *Le stelle*, *Le donne*, lykewise: *L' anime*, *L' amicitie*, *L' iniquita*, *L' amprese*.

The same order is to be obserued, when this article is coupled to prepositions: For we saye in the singular number: *Della stella, Alla stella, Dalla stella, Per la stella, Con la stella, Nella stella, Dell' anima, All' anima &c.* But in the plurall number. *Delle stelle, Alle stelle, &c. Dell' anime, All' anime: &c.*

Of a Nourme.

Euery Italian noume doth end in some vouell, as *Dio, Angelo Cielo Huomo*. and others almost innumerable..

But yet sometimes they doe forgo it, chieflie in wordes, where those letters that the latines doe call liquides, *videlicet, L, N, and R*, doe preceede the last vouell: as *Dèbil, Fel, Mel, Fedel, Van, Pensier*, for *Dèbile, Fèle, Mèle, Fedele, V àno, Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, when the worde following shall begyn with a consonant: as *Van desio, Pensier canuto*: that is, a vaine desire, a graue thought. Also *Fedel compagno, Mel dolce*: where no Apostrophe is added, bycause they doe not forgoe their vouelles for others following: and therefore we say *Gran cosa, Buòn Christiano, San Pàolo*: for *Grande Cosa, Buono, Cristiano, Santo Pàolo*: which last manner of speeches are much more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo*, a necke, *Apollo*, *Volo*, a flight, *Affanno* grieve, *Inganno* deceite, *Oscuro*, *Duro*, & *Chiàro*. For hardly we say *Col, Apol, Vol, Affan, Ingan, Oseur,*
Dur

Dur, Chiar: although Petrarke (and that very seldome) hath vsed these two last.

Neyther do these words *Animo, Abisso, Pègno, Sostegno*: and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th' Italian noues, doe vse to let slipp the last vouell, when the worde that followeth doth begin with a vouell, and for the vouell omitted to write an Apostrophe, thus: *Vostr'occhi, Molt' ànni, &c.* Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do depriue many noumes, not of their vouelles onely, but of their last syllables: or at least doe take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: whervpon it is, that they say sometimes, *Amma'* and *Amà'* for *Annali*: *Lacciuo'* for *Laccinoli*: *Canà'* & *Canà'* for *Canalli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Belli*: *Què'* and *Quèi* for *Quelli*: *Tà'* and *Tài* for *Tali*: *Quà'* and *Quài* for *Quali*.

Howbeit this is nothing at all vsed, when the worde that followeth doeth begyn with a vouell: as the writings of approued auctors in sundrye places beare witnesse.

Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singular nōber do end in.	{	<i>A, Auèa, Pitàgora, Lucà, Andrèa, Porsena.</i>
	{	<i>E, Cèsare, Aristotile, Scipione, Platone.</i>
	{	<i>I, Giouanni, Luigi, Dionigi.</i>
	{	<i>O, Alessàndro, Pietro, Pàolo.</i>
	{	<i>V, Giesù, Artù.</i>

Proper names
of Cities, the
mascul gender
do ende in.

E, *Lione.*
I, *Parigi, Brindisi, Ragusi.*
O, *Milano, Como, Pesaro.*
V, *Corfu, Cefalu, Peru.*

Proper names
of families
ending in.

A, *Colonna, Carrara, Gonzaga, Cossa*
Austria, Aragona.
E, *Dentice, Ponte, Este.*
I, *Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Venti,*
Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.
I, or O, *Quirini & Quirino, Soderini*
and Soderino, &c.
I, or E, *Canalcanti or Canalcante,*
O, *Anolo, Toledo.*

Further, these surnames are not used after one self manner and therefore it shall not be amysse to shew you how they are used in speech: for we say *Pompeo Colonna, Pompey Columna, Maria Colonna, Mary Columna. I Colonnese:* those of Columna.

We say further *Carlo d'Austria: Quei della casa d'Austria Ferrante, d'Aragona: Quei d'Aragona:* for *Aragonesi* doth signifie those that are affected to that familie.

Touching the seconde sorte: we saye *Camillo Dentice, Diana, Dentice, Il Dentice, I Dentici, le Dentici.* Againe *Andrea Ponte, or da Ponte: Caterina Ponte, Il Ponte, or da casa Ponte, Quel, or Quei da casa ponte.* Also *Ercole da Este, Caterina da Este, Quei da Este.*

The surnames of the thirde sort are thus used: for

we say: *Cosmo Medici, or Cosmo de' Medici: Lucretia Medici or de' Medici: Il Medici, I Medici:*

So *Francesco Doni, Giouanna Doni, Il Doni:* likewise *Alessandro Piccolomini, Il Piccolomini, Portia Piccolomini, La Piccolomini.*

We say further *Pietro Quirini, or Quirino: Camilla de' Quirini, or Quirina,* but not *Camilla Quirini:* which is not in use. Againe it is rightly saide *il Quirino,* but not *il Quirini.* But if any shall obiecte, why is it rightly saide? *il Medici, il Doni:* I answer, that the surnames of *Medici* and *Doni* haue none other termination that is in use. But the surname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men, and *Quirina* for the women. By this means we say *Antonia Quirina,* and not *Quirini,* but *de' Quirini:* where, notwithstanding we may say *Caterina Medici,* and not *Medica.*

Likewise the examples of the fift sorte shalbe, *Guido Canalcante or Canalcanti: Il Canalcante, I Canalcanti: Giulia Canalcante,*

And touching those of the last sorte, we say *Alfonso, d'Anolo, Pietro di Toledo.*

Noumes appellatiues of the masc. gender and singular number doe ende in.

A, *Sofista, Poeta, Profeta, Podestà, Pianeta.*
E, *Onore, Amore, Colore, and Fante,* which is of the fe. gender, also *Signore.*
O, & E, *Canaliere* with the *Poetes,* or *Canaliere* (with those that write in prose) of the which sorte there are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pàri* doth belonge to bothe genders: wherefore we say *I Pàrituoi*, *I Pàri vostri*, *Le pàritue*, *Le pàri vostra*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall number. For in the singular we saye *Tuò pari*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

We say further, *vn Pàio di Calze: due pàia, tre pàia, quattro pàia, &c*, *Di polli*: by the which forme of speeches, it is apparante what difference there is betwene *Pàri*, *Paio*, and *Paia*: for *Pari* declarèth similitude, *Paio* and *Paia*, fellowship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these wordes *Pàio*, *Pari*, and *Paia*, doe belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte.

Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme.
<i>Tu Pàri</i>	Thou seemest.

Subiunctiue,

<i>Io Paia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Pàia</i>	Thou seemest
<i>Colui Paia</i>	I seeme.

Noumes adiectiues of the singular nòber and mas. gèder do ende in.

{	<i>O, Diuino, Bèllo, Vmàno, Fiero, Altiero, Orrendo, Ornato, &c.</i>
	<i>E, Celeste, Fedele, Dòlce, Vmìle, &c.</i>

which are also of the femin. gender.

Touching these noumes, when they are of the plurall number, they do ende all in *I*, as doe *Huomini, Cielì, Angeli, &c.* And that aswell when they ende

ende in *O*, in the singular number: as when they ende in *E*.

Notwithstanding such are excepted as in the plurall number haue double terminations: that is in *I*, and are of the masculine gender: and in *A*, chaunging the masculine gèder in to the feminine as here following doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall number ending in.	{	<i>A, Dita, Labbra, & Labbia, Ginocchia, Braccia, Legna, Vestigia, Risa, &c.</i>
		<i>I, Diti Labbri, Ginocchi, Bracci, Legni, Vestigi, Risi.</i>

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vsè with such as write in prose.

And surely, noumes of the femi. gender doe not ende after that māner: as it may hereafter appeare.

Proper names of women the singular nòber do ende in.	{	<i>A, Cornelia, Laura, Tullia, Lucretia, Maria, &c.</i>
		<i>E, Beatrice, Rachèle, Berenice, Penelope, &c.</i>
		<i>O, Glicerio, Calisto, Dido, Sàfo, Calippo, Ino, &c.</i>

Proper names of Cities of the feminine gender ending in.	{	<i>A, Ròma, Venetia, Pàdoua, Veròna, Fiorenza, &c.</i>
		<i>E, Auignone, Cartagine, Atene.</i>
		<i>I, Nàpoli, Costantinopoli.</i>
		<i>O, Corinto, Sesto, Abida, Effeso, Argo.</i>

{	<i>A, Anima, Amicitia, Donna, Signora.</i>
	<i>E, Opinione, Lettione, Affettione.</i>
	<i>O, Māno.</i>

THE ARTICLES.

Noumes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

{ A & E	{	A, <i>Onesta, Arma, Loda</i> <i>Fròda, Frònda, àla.</i>
		E, <i>Onestate, Arme, Lode,</i> <i>Fròde, Frònde, ale.</i>
{ V & E	{	E, <i>Virtùte, Seruitùte, Grùe.</i>
		V, <i>Virtù, Seruitù, Grù,</i>
{ A & O	{	A, <i>Orecchia, Fòglia, Cèrchia</i> <i>Chiòstra, G'elsa,</i>
		O, <i>Orecchio, Fòglia, Cèrchio</i> <i>Chiòstro, G'elso.</i>

But when they end in O, they are of the masculine gender *Orecchia*, and *Fòglia* are often in vse, as are *Cèrchio*, *Chiòstro*, and *G'elso* : but the rest not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in

{	{	A, <i>Bianca, Bella, Diuina, Ornata, Fiera</i> <i>Rea, &c.</i>
		E, <i>Fedele, Crudèle, Fòrte</i> : the which are also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue I, in the plural number, as in the last place haue E, in the singular. But if in the singular they haue A, they shall haue E in the plurall. Where vpon it is, that those that haue double terminations in the singular number haue them also double in the plural: as here followeing it maye appeare.

THE ARTICLES.

Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Fontana</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	E, <i>Fontane</i>	{
		E, <i>Fonte</i>			I, <i>Fonti</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Arma</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	E, <i>arme</i>	{
		E, <i>Arme</i>			I, <i>armi</i>	
Sing. nomb. {	{	V, <i>Virtù</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	V, <i>Virtù</i>	{
		E, <i>Virtùte</i>			I, <i>Virtùti</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Bontà</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	A, <i>Bontà</i>	{
		E, <i>Bontate</i>			I, <i>Bontati</i>	
Sing. nom. {	{	A, <i>Orecchia</i>	Plu. nomb. {	{	E, <i>Orecchie</i>	{
		O, <i>Orecchio</i>			I, <i>Orecchi</i>	

But *Manò*, thorough a certaine vse of speech, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular nòber) in O, as *Mano*: whervpon it followeth, that in the plural it doth end in I, as *Mani*.

Of the declining of Noumes.

Although the Italian tongue (as wee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declension of noumes as are in the Latine, and Greeke tongues: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: which is suche, as doth de-

pende vpon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned with th'articles.

The 1. Example with th'articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin. singul.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frendes.

The vse of the 1. Example through all the Cases and Numbers.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>L' Amico venne:</i>	A frend hath come.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mi ricordo dell' amico:</i>	I do remember me of a frende.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Compiaccio all' amico:</i>	I please (or content) a frende.
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Amo l' amico:</i>	I loue a frende.
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O amico vieni:</i>	Oh frend come.
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Mi parto dell' amico:</i>	I departe from a frende

Nom.

<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Gli amici vennero:</i>	the frendes have come.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mi ricordo de gli amici:</i>	I do remember me of the frendes.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Compiaccio a gli amici:</i>	I please (or content) the frendes.
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Amo gli amici:</i>	I loue the frendes.
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O amici venite:</i>	Oh frendes come.
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Mi parto da gli amici :</i>	I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example with prepositions onely

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amici</i>	offrendes
<i>Dati.</i>	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example through all the Cases.

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Fu amico vero.</i>	He was a true frende.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Non e ufficio di amico.</i>	It is not the office (or duty of a frende.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato.* I haue spoken there-
of to a trusty frende.

Acc. *Mai non visitai amico a me piu caro di te.* I dyd
neuer visit a frende more deare to me then thou.

Vocat. *Amico vieni.* Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, como sei tu, riceuo ogni cosa in buona
parte.* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery
thing in good parte.

Nom. plu. *Furono amici veri.* They were true frēdes.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amici.* It is not the offic (or
duty) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati.* I haue spoken there-
of to trusty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non visitai amici a me piu cari di voi.* I dyd
neuer visite frendes more deare to me then you.

Vocat. *Amici venite.* Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come sete voi, riceuo ogni cosa in buo-
na parte.* From frendes as you are, I receiue euery
thing in good parte.

The 3. example with the article *I L.*

Nom. singul.	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
Genit.	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
Dat.	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
Accus.	<i>il maestro</i>	the maister
Vocat.	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
Ablat.	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maister
Nom. plur.	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
Genit.	<i>De i maestri.</i>	of the maisters

Dat.

Dat.	<i>ai maestri</i>	to the maisters
Accus.	<i>i maestri</i>	the maisters
Vocat.	<i>ô maestri</i>	ô maisters
Ablat.	<i>da i maestri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4. example is of a Nourme of the feminine
gender, which taketh the article *LA*,
deprived of the vouell.

Nom. sing.	<i>L'anima</i>	the soule
Genit.	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the soule
Dat.	<i>all'anima</i>	to the soule
Accus.	<i>l'anima</i>	the soule
Vocat.	<i>ô anima</i>	ô soule
Ablat.	<i>dall'anima</i>	from the soule.
Nom. plur.	<i>L'anime</i>	the foules
Ge.	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the foules
Dat.	<i>all'anime</i>	to the foules
Accus.	<i>l'anime</i>	the foules
Voca.	<i>ô anime</i>	ô foules
Abla.	<i>dall'anime</i>	from the foules.

The 5. example is of a Nourme of the same gen-
der with the article *LA*, wholye.

Nom. sing.	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
Gen.	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
Da.	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
Accus.	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
Vocat.	<i>ô mente</i>	ô minde
Ablat.	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Le menti</i>	the mindes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>dalle menti</i>	of the mindes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alle menti</i>	to the mindes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>le menti</i>	the mindes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô menti</i>	ô mindes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalle menti</i>	from the mindes.

I will adde here, in what sorte most of the noumes that we doe vse, are deriued vnto vs from all the declensions of the latine noumes. But I wilbe more brieft herein, then peradventure the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe bycause I desire breuitye: as to th'ende the reader instructed in the latine, when by these, that I shall now touche he shall as it were in searching take holde, he may by him selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes masc. and femi. ending in. { *A, Poëta, Profeta, Pitagora, Euangelista, Femina, Erba, Tanota, Carta, Fenestra.*
E, Anchise, Penelope.

Of the 2. noumes of bothe genders ending in. { *O, Antonio, Virgilio, Milano Camallo. Libro, Lauro, &c.*
I, Dionigi, Parigi, Luigi.

Of the thirde ending in. { *A, Poëma, Stratagema, Dogma, &c.*
E, Cesare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachèle, Niene, Scure, &c.
I, Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tisi, &c.

Of

Of the 4. which end in. { *O, Mano, Corno, Effetto, Affetto, Diletto, Rispetto, Senso, Gusto, Intelletto, Vdeto.*
A, Vista or Veduta, Vdita.

Of the 5. which end in. { *E, Spécie, Effigie, T'empérie, Congerie,*
I, Di, Mezodi.

Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th'Italian speache doth lacke noumes comparatiues: But in steade therof they vse the positiue, with the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus *Più dotto*, *Più bello*, *Più forte*. Whose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Assai*: as *Assai più* or *Molto più*, or *Assai molto più*, or *Molto Assai più* *Dott* every one of these wayes is rightly saide.

But touching their vse, they doe require a genitiue case, in this sort: *Io so no più datto di te*, I am better learned then thou. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Ortensio*, Cicero was more eloquent then Hortensius. We haue also these manner of speeches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sei il più datto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*: *Io sono amico de i più dotti*: *Tu sei de i più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu ti puoi paragonare a i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but worthynes: For we saye not *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de' Romani*, since such a

phrase of speache is all together latine: but we saye *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo*: without addition of any other person, in comparison of whome *Cicerone* may be.

Of Noumes Numerall.

Vno, is of the singular number, *Vni* of the plurall, and both of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular number, *Vne* of the plurall, and bothe of the feminine gender. And we do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, when we number: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this sorte: as *L'uno et l'altre: Gli uni e gli altri*, bothe th'one and th'other none otherwayes then the latines doe vse *Vtrique* and *utroque*.

Due, and in verse (who that will) *Duo*: neuer *Dua* or *Dui*, though many doe vse them. Further they do belonge to either gender: the which is likewise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that followe: We saye also *Ambedue*: which is vnderstode of two males, or at leaste th'one of the two being a male: and *Ambedue* of two females. But *Ambedue*, *Amendue*, *Amendune*, and *Amenduni*: although approved auctors do vse them: yet woulde not willingly vse them.

We saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification that the latines doe.

Tre: three,
Cinque: fiue,
Sette: seuen

Quattro: foure,
Six: six.
Otto: eight,

Noue

Noue: nyne.

Vndici: eleuen.

Tredici: thirtene,

Quindici: fiuetene,

Dicesette: seuentene,

Dicennoue: nynetene.

Venti uno or *vna*: twenty one.

Venti due: twenty two,

Venti quattro: twenty foure.

Venti cinque: twenty fiue, and so forewardes.

Trenta: thirty.

Quaranta: forty.

Settanta: seuenty, or three score and ten.

Ottanta: eighty, or foure score.

Noventa: nynety, or foure score and ten,

Cento: An hundred.

Cento & uno, or *vna*: an hundred and one.

Cento & due: an hundred and two.

Cento & tre: an hundred and three.

Cento & quattro: an hundred and foure and so for-
wardes.

Dugento: two hundred.

Trecento: three hundred.

Quattrocento: foure hundred,

Cinquecento: fiue hundred.

Seicento: six hundred. *Settecento*: seuen hundred.

Ottocento: eight hundred. *Nouecento*: nyne hundred.

Mille: A thousand. *Due mila*: two thousand.

Tre mila: three thousand,

Quattromila: foure thousand.

Cinque mila: five thousand,
Sei mila: six thousand,
Sette mila: seven thousand,
Otto mila: eight thousand,
Noue mila: nyne thousand,
Diece mila: ten thousand.
Vndici mila: eleuen thousand.
Dodici mila: twelue thousand.
Tredici mila: thirtene thousand, & so forwardes.
Cento mila: an hundred thousand.
Dugento mila: two hundred thousand.
Trecento mila: three hundred thousand, & so vnto.
Vn milione: a million: or ten thousand thousand.
Due milioni: two millions.
Tre milioni: three millions, And so in like sorte infinitely.

Further, we saye *Vn paio*, *due paia*, a couple, two couple: *Vn centinaio*, *due centinaia*, one hundred: two hundredes: *Vn migliaio*, *due migliaia*: one thousand, two thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vna decina*, *due decine*: one tēthe two tēthes, &c. *Vna dozzina*, *due dozzine*: one dosen, two dosen, &c. *Vna ventina*, *due ventine*: one score two score, &c. *Vna trentina*, *due trentine*: on thertye, two thirtyes, &c.

Of Noumes signifying order.

Primo and *Primerio*: the first.
Secondo: the second, *Terzo*: the thirde,
Quarto: the fourthe, *Quinto*: the fiftē,

Sesto,

Sesto: the sixte. *Settimo*: the seuenthe,
Ottano: the eight. *Nòne*: the nynthē,
Décimo: the tenthe. *Vndécimo*: the elcuenthe.
Duodécimo: the twelf, *Decimoterzo* & *Terzadécimo*,
Decimo quarto and *Quarto decimo*,
Decimo quinto and *Quinto decimo*,
Decimo sesto and *sesto decimo*,
Decimo settimo and *Dicisettesimo*,
Decimo ottauo and *Deciottèsimo*,
Decimo nono, and *vigesimo*, and *ventèsimo*,
Vigesimo primo: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.
Trigesimo, and *Trentèsimo*: the thertithe,
Quatragesimo, and *Quarantèsimo*: the fortythe.
Quinquagesimo, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fiftithe,
Sessagesimo, and *Sessantèsimo*: the sixtithe,
Ottuagesimo, and *Ottantèsimo*: the eightithe,
Nonagesimo, and *Novantesimo*: the ninetithe,
Cetèsimo the hūdreth, *Dugètèsimo*: the two hūdreth.
Trecentèsimo, *Quattrocentèsimo*,
Cinquecentèsimo, *Seicentèsimo*,
Settecentèsimo, *Ottocentèsimo*,
Noncentèsimo, *Millesimo*: the thousande, &c.

Noumes Relatiues.

Il Quale & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alwayes are referred to something that went before: & therfore of the Grā-marians are called relatiues. They are alwayes ioy-ned with an article: for *Quale* without an article, is

rather a noume of quality, then a relative. Further it maye be declined, in suche sorte, as is set out by the example following.

The declension of a noume relative.

Nom. sing. Il Quale, la Quale, the which
Genit. Del Quale, della Quale, of the which
Dat. Al Quale, alla Quale, to the which.
Accus. Il Quale, la Quale, the which.
Ablat. Dal Quale, dalla Quale, from the which

Nom. plu. I Quali, le Quali, the which.
Genit. De i Quali, delle Quali, of the which
Dat. A i Quali, alle Quali, to the which.
Accus. I Quali, le Quali, the which.
Ablat. Da i Quali, dalle Quali, from the which.

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cui*: that dothe belong to both genders, and numbers. And may be declined in this wise.

<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Di Cui</i>	of whome, whose.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A Cui,</i>	to whome.
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Cui,</i>	whome.
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da Cui,</i>	from whome.

The vse of this Noume *Cui* is suche as we maye speake it through out all the oblique cases and numbers.

Genit.

Genit. Mi parlò suo padre, di cui è il cavallo: thy father hath spoken to me, whose horse it is.

Dat. Io vidi il tuo fratello, a cui dièdi il libro: I haue seene thy brother, to whome I haue geuen the booke.

Accus. Io hauèua familiarità col tuo amico cui morde il cane arrabbiato: I had familiarity with thy frende, whome a madd dogge did bite.

Ablat. Andai a trouare Antonio, da cui ricenèi le tue lettere: I haue gonne to finde out Anthony from whome, I haue reccaued thy letters.

And althoughe this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositions, as we haue before shewed: yet you shall here and there finde amongst good auētors these formes of speache: *Il cui valore*: la cui bontà: I cui amori: le cui ricchezze: And thus it is needefull to declare them as, *Il valor di cui*, the worthynesse of whome, *La bontà di cui*, the goodnesse of whom, *Gli amori di cui*, the loue of whome: *Le ricchezze di cui*, the riches of whome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases as *Del cui valore*, for *Del valore di cui*, whose worthynesse, *Della cui bontà*, for *Della bontà di cui*, whose goodnesse, *De i cui amori*, for *De gli amori di cui*, whose loues: *Delle cui ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cui*, whose riches, &c.

For by whome that will, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, which I doe

omit for breuitie sake: but hereby it may easily be seene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, doe not in those phrases of speache properly belong to the noumes *Cui*, but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, Amore*, and *Ricchezza*.

Further, it is vsed in the datiuie case without a preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta* for *a cui non basta*, to whome it suffiseth not: *cui diède il Re potestà*, &c. for *a cui diède*. &c. to whome the king gaue power.

But touching the vse of the noume *Il Qualche*, there is no cause why I should curiously endeavour my selfe to alleadge many thinges: since it is al one with the latin relative. Therefore I will here note how that, *che*, for the most parte is put in place thereof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue cases of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo che pensa esser sauo*, molte volte è sciocco, the man that thinketh him selfe wyse, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'huomo, chi io amo, è dotto*, the man that I loue is learned. The like exam ples may be brought of the plurall number.

But sithence wee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that the same may somtymes be ioyned with prepositions in this wise: *di Che*, *Che da Che*, *in Che*, *con Che*, *per Che*. It is also ioyned with articles, thus: *Il che*, *Del che*, *Al che*, *Nel che*. But we doe not say *Col che*, so neither *per il che*, because the first is not in vse, & the later is vsed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie but such as lack iud-

gement

gement of the eare will confesse that *per il Che*, is more rightly said, then *Il perche*: howbeit *Boccace* doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speech, about th'other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this sorte. *Che Che* and signifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che sia*, what soeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, what soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is maide *Chiunque*, who soeuer: and is of three syllables. But betwene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that th'one is not ioyned to a substantiue, but the other is: and yet, that also somtymes is seperated from it. For *Petrarke* speaketh thus, *Chiunque alberga*, who-soeuer hosteth: where *Chiunque* is of it selfe without adding of any noume substantiue. Againe, he saith afterwarde, *Qualunque animale*, what soeuer liuing creature: where *Animale*, a noume substantiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. yet he saide sometimes, and that but once: *Gioir di qualunque*, the gladding of what soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *Chi*: the which is put often tymes for *Colui*, *Quello*, *Colui*, *Quella*, *Coloro*, *Quelli*, & *Quelle* pronoumes: in this wise: *Chi ha smarrita la strada, torni indietro* for *Colui*, or *Quello*, *il quale ha smarrita*, &c. who that hath missed his waye, let him retourne back.

Further *Chi* doth many tymes signifie, who? an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as.

- Nom. *Chi fu?* who was it? *chi il fece?* who hath donne it,
 Geni. *Di chi sei tu figliuolo?* whose son art thou,
 By the { Dat. *A chi l'hài dato?* to whome hast thou geuen it.
 Accus. *Chi battesti?* whome hast thou beaten?
 Ablat. *Da chi l'hài udito?* from whome hast thou harde it?

Besides we saye: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, & some there: *Chi spogliòna questo, e chi quello*: some did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly we say *Chi che sia*, whosoeuer it be.

Of Noumes which are called Partitiues, Infinitiuues, Distributiues, and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that with this voyce is onely content, and doth belong to euery number and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quando altri volèsse opporsi*, But when an other would be contrary. Also *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: wherefore we saye: *Io porto la pena dell' altrui colpa*, It may also be saide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I suffer the punishment of an others fault. *All' altrui valore*, or *al valore altrui*, to an others worthynesse. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an others strength.

But

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the masculine gender: as *Altra*, which is of the feminine hath in the plurall number *Altre*, the which noume doth differ from the noume *Altri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiue: But *Altro* is often, & alwayes referred to the afore named personnes. For we saye: *L'altro tuo amico, gli altri tuoi amici, l'altra tua amica, l'altre tue amiche*: And in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except. It is yfed also in the neuter gender, and we saye: *Altro domando*, I require an other thing. *Anzi altro*, rather some other thing. But then it doth forsake the article, as by example appeareth.

Alcuno, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcuni*, some: as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, some. And that throughout all the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ogniuno, Ciascuno*: that is, euery one, eche one: Also *Niuno, Veruno, Nessuno, Nullo*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: doe want the plurall number: which doth also fayle them, when they be of the feminine gender, as *Ogniuna, Ciascuna, Niuna, Veruna, Nessuna, Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many times vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth nothing: as *Nulla pòsse lenar*, (saith the Poet). I can take nothing awaye: yet doth it signifie also some thing as *Vuoi tu nulla?* will you any thing?

Lastlye it is to be knowne, how that all these

noumes do refuse th' articles: for we doe not saye,
l' Alcuno, l' Ognano, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.

Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume we call that worde, that is vsed in the steade of a noume: such as is also a pronoume both with the Grekes and latines. Wherefore some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders & persones, as haue the Greke and Latine pronoumes. But what they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may easily perceiue, as well by the handling now of them, as by types here following.

Sing. nom.

Io, I: Tu, thou: Se, him: Egli, Ei, E, Quello, colui, he: Esso, he ther: Questo, Costui, this man: Cio, that: Cotesto, that man.

Mas. gen.

Plu. Noi, we: Voi, you: Egli, Quelli, Loro, Coloro, they: Essi, these there: Questi, costoro, these men: Cotesti, those men.

Primitiues

Sing. nom. Ella, Lei, Quella, Colci, shee: Essa, she there: Questa, Costei, this woman: Cotesta, that woman.

Femi. gen.

Plu. Elleno: Elle, Quelle, they: Esse, those there: Queste, these women: Coteste, those women.

Certaine Pronoumes.

Sing. nom. Mio, myne: Tuo, thyne: Suo, his: Nostro, oures: Vostro, yours.

Mas. gen. Plu.

Miei, myne: Tui, Thyne: Suoi, thers: Nostri, ours: Vostri, yours.

Deriuatiues.

Sing. nom. Mia, myne: Tua, thyne: Sua, hers: Nostra, ours: Vostre, yours.

Femi. gen. Plu.

Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue, hers: Nostre, ours: Vostre, yours.

Pronoumes belonging to bothe genders.	}	<i>Io,</i>
		<i>Tu,</i>
		<i>Coloro,</i>
		<i>Costoro,</i>
		<i>Loro,</i>
		<i>Se.</i>

Of the declining of a Pronoume.

The 1. Example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di me,</i>	<i>of me,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a me,</i>	<i>to me,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>me,</i>	<i>me,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da me,</i>	<i>from me.</i>
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Noi,</i>	<i>We,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di noi,</i>	<i>of vs,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a noi,</i>	<i>to vs,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>noi,</i>	<i>vs,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da noi,</i>	<i>from vs,</i>

The 2. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Thou,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di te,</i>	<i>of thee,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a te,</i>	<i>to thee,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>te,</i>	<i>thee,</i>
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>tu,</i>	<i>thou,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da te,</i>	<i>from thee.</i>
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Voi,</i>	<i>You,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di voi,</i>	<i>of you, or yours,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a voi,</i>	<i>to you,</i>

Accus.

<i>Accus.</i>	<i>voi,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>voi,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da voi.</i>	<i>from you.</i>

The 3. example.

Genit. Sing. *di Se,* Of him, or his, of them, or theirs.
and Plu.

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a Se,</i>	<i>To hym, to them.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Se,</i>	<i>Him, them.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da Se,</i>	<i>From him, from them.</i>

The 4. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Egli, Ei, E,</i>	<i>Quello Colui.</i>	<i>He.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Di lui, colui, quello.</i>		<i>of him, or his.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a lui, colui, quello.</i>		<i>to him.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>lui, colui, quello.</i>		<i>him.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da lui, colui, quello.</i>		<i>from him.</i>

<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Eglino, Quelli, coloro.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>of them, or theirs.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>to them.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>them.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da Loro, coloro, quelli.</i>	<i>from them.</i>

The 5. example.

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Ells, Colei, Quella.</i>	<i>Shee.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di Lei, colei, quella.</i>	<i>hers, or of her.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>a Lei, colei, quella.</i>	<i>to her.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Lei, colei, quella.</i>	<i>her.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da Lei, colei, quella.</i>	<i>from her.</i>

D iij

Nom. plur. Elleno, Coloro, Quelle, They.
Genit. di Loro, coloro, quelle, of them, or theirs.
Dat. à Loro, co loro, quelle, to them.
Accus. Loro, coloro, quelle, them.
Ablat. da Loro, co loro, quelle, from them.

The 6. example.

Nom. sin. Questo, Costui, this man.
Genit. di Questo, costui, of this man, or this mans.
Dat. à Questo, costui, to this man.
Accus. Questo, costui, this man.
Ablat. da Questo costui, from this man.
Nom. plu. Questi Costoro, these men.
Genit. di questi costoro, of these men, or these mens.
Dat. à questi, costoro, to these men.
Accus. Questi, costoro, these men.
Ablat. da questi costoro, from these men.

The 7. example.

Nom. sing. Questa Costei, this woman.
Geni. di questa Costei, of this womā, or this womās.
Dat. a questa, costei, to this woman.
Accus. Questa, costei, this woman.
Ablat. da questa costei, from this woman.
Nom. plu. Queste, Costoro, these women.
Gen. di queste, Costoro, of these women, or these wo-
men.
Dat. à queste, costoro, to these women.
Accus. Queste, costoro, these women.
Ablat. da queste, costoro, from these women.

Tou-

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is the deri-
 uatiues, they followe altogether the declenfon of
 those noumes, that doe ende in *O*, if they be of the
 masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the femi-
 nine gender.

But the pronoume *Cio*, is alwayes of the singu-
 lar number, and neuter gender.

Of th'vse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli, Ei, E*, and *Ella* doe al-
 wayes serue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*: he
 hath saide: *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these pronoumes *Eglio & Elleno*,
 (which Orators and such as write in prose do vse)
 for they also serue to the nominatiue case: and we
 say *Eglio dissero*, they haue saide: *Elleno volsero*, they
 haue torned.

Againe these pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, sometimes
 are filling wordes, and are rather vsed for a grace
 in speach, then of any necessity: as *Egli non ha guari*
di tempo, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe
 tyme: Againe, *E parrà menzogna*, for *Parrà menzogna*,
 it shall seeme a lye.

Pronoumes.

Lui
Lei
Loro } do serue
 to the

{ Genit. *Ci siamo ricordati di Lui, Lei, Loro*. We haue remembred vs, of him, her, them.

{ Dat. *Disse a Lui, Lei, Loro*. I haue tolde him, her, them.

{ Accus. *Vide Lui, Lei, Loro*. I haue scene him, her, them.

{ Ablat. *Ho riceuuto ciò da lui, Lei, Loro*. I haue receaued that from him, her, them.

{ Nom. *Costui, Costei, Colui, Collei disse*, this man, this woman, he, she hath said *Costoro, Coloro, dissero*, these they haue said.

{ Gen. *Mi ricordo di Costui, Costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*. I doe remember me of this mā, this woman, him, her, these, them.

{ Dat. *Io dissi a costui, costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*. I haue tolde to this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

{ Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*. I loue this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

{ Ablat. *Io l'ho udito da costui, costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*. I haue hearde it from this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

Further

Further the articles, *Li, gli, & Le*, are oftentimes vsed for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Lei*: And that onely in the datiu case, in this wise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di a Lei*, tell her: *Dagli* or *Dalli*, for *Dà a Lui*, giue him: and remember that these articles. *Gli* and *Le*, which are of the plurall number, are vsed for *Lui* and *Lei*: pronoumes of the singular number.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli, and Le* are vsed for these pronoumes *Lui, Lei, and Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batté*: and *Battello*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten him: *La Baciò, & Baciolla*, for *Baciò Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percosse gli*, for *Percosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le baciò, & Baciolle*, for *Baciò loro* or *Quelle*: hath kissed them.

{ Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di se*: no bodye is forgettefull of him selfe.

{ Dat. *Catone diède a se la morte*: Cato hath geuen to him selfe the death.

{ Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che gli altri*: Eche one loueth him self more then others.

{ Ablat. *Questo lo disse da se*, he hathe tolde him this of him selfe.

But this Pronoume *Se*, is often ioyned with

Pronoumes.

Costui
Colui
Costei
Collei
Costoro
Coloro } Do serue
 to the

Pronoume.

{ *Se* } serueth
 to the

Stéſſo, in the ſingular number, and maſculine gender: and *Stèſſi*, in the plurall number, the ſame gender. Alſo *Stèſſa* in the feminine gender, and ſing. nom. and *Stèſſe*, in the plurall number, and the ſame gender: the which is done through out all the oblique caſes, except the vocative, in this wyſe.

Di Se stesso, of hym selfe: *Di se stessa*, of her selfe: *Di se stessi*, of them selues: *Di se stesse*, of them selues. Also *A se stesso*, to hym selfe: *A se stessa*, to her selfe *A se stessi*, and *A se stesse*, to them selues. Againe, *Se stesso*, hym selfe: *Se stessa*, her selfe. *Se stessi*, and *Se stesse*, them selues. To conclude, *Da se stesso*, by hym selfe: *Da se stessa*, by her selfe: *Da se stessi*, and *Da se stesse*, by them selues. The same is to be vnderstoode of *Medesimo*, *Medesima*, *Medesimi*, *Medesime*.

These are also ioyned to all other pronounes for we say: *Io stesso*, or *medesimo*, I my selfe: *Di me stesso*, or *medesimo*, of my selfe: And so in like sorte through out all the cases, the vocatiue excepte. In the plurall number we saye, *Noi stessi* or *medesimi*, we our selues: *Di noi stessi*, or *medesimi*, of vs our selues: &c. Also *Tu stesso*, *Tu stessa*, thou thy selfe: *Io stessa*, I my selfe. *Noi stesse*, we our selues: *Di noi stesse*, of vs our selues: *Di voi stesse*, of you your selues.

Egli ſteſſo, he hym ſelfe : *Di lui ſteſſo*, of hym ſelfe : *Ella ſteſſa*, ſhe her ſelfe : *Di lei ſteſſa*, of her ſelfe: &c. *Egliſno ſteſſi*, they them ſelves : *Di loro ſteſſi*, of them ſelves, &c. *Elleno ſteſſe*, they them ſelves:

selues: *Di loro stèsse*, of them selues; &c.

But to what ende do I staye vpo so many exam-
ples: since these wordes do not onely accompanye
all the Pronounes, but Noumes also? For manye
tymes we speake in this wise, *il Re stesso*, or *medesi-
mo*, the king hym selfe: *La Regina stessa*, or *medesima*,
the Queene her selfe: *i Cieli stessi* or *medesimi*, the
selfe heauens: *Le stelle stesse*, or *medessime*, the selfe
starres.

Neither is it to be omitted how that *Steffo* doth receaue in the beginning the letter *I*, when an article goeth before it; that do ende in a vouell, the which article doth forsake his vouell, and taketh an Apostrophe.

Pronounes.

Pronoumes. <hr/> { <i>Esso</i> } { <i>Essa</i> } do serue { <i>Essi</i> } to the { <i>Esse</i> }	{ <i>Nomi. Esso or Essa fù, diſſe fece:</i> he or ſhee hath bene, hath ſaid, hath donne: Alſo, <i>Essi or Eſſe furono:</i> they haue bene.
	{ <i>Gen. Mi ricorderò di Esso or Essa,</i> <i>Essi, Eſſe :</i> I ſhalbe mindefull of him, or her, them.
	{ <i>Dat. Il diède ad eſſo , &c:</i> he hathe geuen it to him, &c.
	{ <i>Ablat. L'ho vdiſto da Esso , &c. I</i> haue harde it from him, &c.

Howbeit all these, except the Nominative case were better explained by the Pronounes *Lui, Léi,* and *Lóro*: so that one should speake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Lei, Loro: L'ho dato à lui, Lei, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Lei, Loro: L'ho ricevuto da lui, lei, loro.*

Further those Pronounes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes thoroughout all the cases, the vocative except: as appereth by this tipe following.

{ the Pronoume Esso, is ioyned to certaine noumes in the	{ Nom. <i>Esso Re disse</i> , the Kinge hath saide.
	{ Genit. <i>Vàgo di Esse giouani</i> , desirous of the yonge women.
	{ Dat. <i>Dièdi il libro ad esso giudice</i> I gaue the booke to the iudge.
	{ Accus. <i>Percosse Essi nemici</i> he did strike th'enemies.
	{ Ablat. <i>Il riceuèi da Essi amici</i> , I haue receiued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th' Italians do say, *Con esso Lui, Lei, Loro*: for *con Lui, Lei, Loro*, with him, her, them. Also, *Con esso tèco*, for *Contèco* or *Tèco*, with thee: *Con esso mèco*, for *Con mèco* or *meco*, with me: *Con esso sèco* for *Con sèco* or *Seco*, with him. Againe, *Con esso noi*, with vs. *Ben esso voi*, with you.

They say also *Con esso le mani*, with the handes. *Con esso un colpo*, with one blowe. And not a few of these kinde of speeches, do th' Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscan: Howbeit, I would not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronounes *Questi. Quei* or *Quegli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in steade of

of the pronounes, *questo, quello*, or *Costui, & Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, without the adding of any substantiue; Howbeit they are alwayes referred to some man, that a little before hath bene mentioned: as by a few examples shall plainly appeare. For we say *Cicerone fu non solo Orator sommo, ma anchora ottimo cittadino: Questi giunò molto alla sua patria*: Cicero was not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hath greatly profited his countrey. Also *Quegli parlo*, he hath spoken. And such like almoste innumerable, thou shalt finde, in the Tuscan writers. But (to speake freely what I thinke) I can scarce be brought to allowe of it: For to me it seemeth a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, when they are of the masculine gender, do require a noume substantiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello prèncipe*, that prince. But when they are of the neuter gender, they put away the noume substantiue, & therefore we say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this which I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the which Pronounes, this is not to be forgotten, that when they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are wont to be depriued of their helpes: that is (with the Tuscans) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *A casa questi usurari*, for *a casa di questi usurari*: to the house of these vsurers.

The Pronoume *Cio*, the which we haue said before to be the neuter gender: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, therevpon: *Oltre à ciò*, besides that: *Cioche*, whatsoeuer: *Acciòche*, to th'ende that: *Perciòche*, because that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in what belongeth to the Pronoume *Cotèsto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronouncer, wherefore we saye to him, with whome we speake: *Cotèsto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, which thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. We vse this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this wise, *Cotèsto, chetū dici, é véro*, that that thou saiest, is true.

To conclude, it seemeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* & *Ne*, which are vsed for *Noi*, *Me* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Te*. But because they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the hebrue tonge: therefore we doe referre them to that place where we shall entreate of those verbes.

Of the Verbe.

There are foure coniugations of Verbes, which are chiefly knowne by their infinitiue modes.

The first coniugation is of Verbes that in th' infinitiue mode haue *A*, long before *R E*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate. &c.

The second is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before *R E*,

R E, as *Valere*, to be worthe: *Haure*, to haue, *Tenere*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *R E*: as *Leggere*, to reade: *Scrivere*, to write: *Vivere*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *R E*: as *Vdire*, to heare: *Morire*, to dye: *Finire*, to ende. &c.

The first Coniugation.

Th'indicatiue mode present tense.

Sing. { *Io Amo*, I loue.
 { *Tu Ami*, thou louest.
 { *Colui Ama*, he loueth.
 Plu. { *Noi Amiamo*, we loue.
 { *Voi Amate*, you loue.
 { *Coloro Amano*, they loue.

Preter imperfect tense.

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amaua</i> ,	{ I thou he wee you they }	{ Loued, or did loue.
	{ <i>Tu Amaua</i> ,		
	{ <i>Colui Amaua</i> ,		
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Amauamo</i> ,		
	{ <i>Voi Amauate</i> ,		
	{ <i>Coloro Amauano</i> ,		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	{	I	thou	{	have
		<i>Tu Amàsti, and hai amato,</i>					
		<i>Colui Amò: and ha amato,</i>					
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amàmo, & habbiamo amato</i>	{	we	you	{	lo- ued.
		<i>Voi Amàste, and haete amato,</i>					
		<i>Coloro Amàrono, Amaron, Amà- ro, Amàr, & hanno, amato.</i>					

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amàr* in the thirde person plural of this preterperfectense, are to be vsed when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a consonant. And this you shall finde obserued in sundry places by good auctors.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io hauéua amato.</i>	{	I	thou	{	Had lo- ued.
		<i>Tu hauéui amato.</i>					
		<i>Colui hauéua amato.</i>					
Plur.	{	<i>Noi hauéuamo amato.</i>	{	we	you	{	
		<i>Voi hauéuate amato.</i>					
		<i>Coloro hauéuano amato,</i>					

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	{	I	thou	{	shall, or will loue.
		<i>Tu Amerài.</i>					
		<i>Colui Amerà,</i>					
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Ameremo.</i>	{	we	you	{	
		<i>Voi Amerete</i>					
		<i>Coloro Ameranno.</i>					

Note

Noté that in steade of *Amerò*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th'Italian vseth the infinitiue mode with this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	{	<i>Io Voglio amare.</i>	{	I	thou	{	will loue.
		<i>Tu Vuoi amare.</i>					
		<i>Colui Vuolo amare.</i>					
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vogliamo amare.</i>	{	we	you	{	
		<i>Voi Volete amare.</i>					
		<i>Coloro Vogliono amare.</i>					

Likewise	{	<i>Io Voglio tenere,</i>	{	I	will holde.
		<i>Io Voglio leggere.</i>			
		<i>Io Voglio uire.</i>			

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{	<i>Ama tu: loue thou.</i>	{	Am	colui: let him loue,
		<i>Amate voi: Loue you.</i>			
		<i>Amino coloro: let them loue.</i>			

Non amare: Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vse euer more th'infinitiu mode with *Non*: in steade of the singular number.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia, or Dio Voglia, or
O che, or O Dio che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Ami,</i>	{	god	{	I.	{	thou	{	loue.
		<i>Tu Ami,</i>								
		<i>Colui Ami,</i>								
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	{	graunt that	{	we	{	you	{	
		<i>Voi Amiate,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Amino,</i>								

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volesse, or Dio volesse, or O
Dio che, or O che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amassi,</i>	{	wolde	{	I	{	thou	{	loued or did loue.
		<i>Tu Amassi,</i>								
		<i>Colui Amasse,</i>								
Plur.	{	<i>Nos Amassimo,</i>	{	that	{	we	{	you	{	
		<i>Voi Amaste,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Amassero,</i>								

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia, Dio voglia, O Dio che, O che.

Sing.	{	<i>Io habbia amato,</i>	{	god	{	I	{	thou	{	haue
		<i>Tu habbi amato,</i>								
		<i>Colui habbia amato,</i>								
Plur.	{	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i>	{	graunt that	{	we	{	you	{	lo- ued.
		<i>Voi habbiate amato,</i>								
		<i>Coloro habbiano amato,</i>								

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, Dio volesse, o Dio che, o che.

Sing.

Sin.	{	<i>Io haueffi amato,</i>	{	I wold to God	{	I	{	thou	{	had
		<i>Tu haueffi amato,</i>								
		<i>Colui haueffe amato,</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>Nos haueffimo amato,</i>	{	that	{	we	{	you	{	lo- ued.
		<i>Voi haueste amato,</i>								
		<i>coloro haueffero amato.</i>								

Future tense.

Dio voglia che,

Sing.	{	<i>Io Ami da qua in- nanzi,</i>	{	God graunt that	{	I	{	thou	{	loue hereafter
		<i>Tu Ami da qua in- nanzi.</i>								
		<i>Colui Ami da qua innanzi,</i>								
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	{	that	{	we	{	you	{	
		<i>Voi Amate da qua innanzi,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>								

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Ami,</i>	{	for asmuche as	{	I	{	thou	{	loue.
		<i>Tu Ami,</i>								
		<i>Colui Ami,</i>								
Pla.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	{		{	we	{	you	{	
		<i>Voi Amiate,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Amino,</i>								

E ij

Preterimperfecttense.

Auegnache.{ *Io Amassi*: Although I loued or did loue.{ *Tu Amassi*: Although thou louedst or did loue,
&c. as in the optatiue mode.Otherwise, *Sei*:

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amerèi, & Ameria,</i> <i>Tu Amaresti,</i> <i>Colui Amarebbe, and</i> <i>Ameria,</i>	{ if {	{ I thou he we you they }	{ sholde loue.
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Amaremmo,</i> <i>Voi Amaresti,</i> <i>Coloro Amarebbono,</i> <i>and Ameriano.</i>			

Preterperfecttense.

Quando.{ *Io habbia amato*, when I haue loued.{ *Tu habbi amato*, when thou hast loued, &c. as in
the optatiue mode.Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io hauerèi and Ha-</i> <i>ueria amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerèsti amato,</i> <i>Colui hauerèbbe and</i> <i>Haueria amato:</i>	{ that {	{ I thou he we you they }	{ sholde haue loued.
Plur.				

Plu.	{ <i>Noi hauerèmmo amato,</i> <i>Voi hauerèste amato,</i> <i>Coloro hauerèbbono</i> & <i>Haueriano amato.</i>	{ that {	{ we you they }	{ sholde haue loued

Preterpluperfecttense

Poiche.{ *Io haueffi amato*, Since I had loued.{ *Tu haueffi amato*, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as
in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	{ <i>Io hauerò amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerai amato,</i> <i>Colui hauerà amato,</i> <i>Noi haueremo amato,</i>	{ whē {	{ I thou he we you they }	{ shall haue loued
Plur.	{ <i>Voi hauerete amato,</i> <i>Coloro haueranno amato,</i>			

Th'infinitiu mode: Present tense.

Amare. to loue.

Preterperfecttense.

Hauere amato, to haue loued.

Future tense.

<i>Douere amare</i> <i>Essere per amare</i> <i>Hauere ad amare</i>	{ To be to loue, or to loue hereafter.
--	---

Participles { *Amante*, louing: *Amato*:loued.
 { *Amanti*, louing: *Amati*:loued.

Present tense.

{ *Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi Coloro*: I,
 thou, he, we, you, they louing.

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes { *Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi,*
 Coloro: I, thou, he, we, you, they hauing
 loued.

Future tense.

{ *Donendo amare Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-*
 Essendo per amare loro: I, thou, he, we,
 Hauendo amare { you, they being, or
 hauing to loue.

The seconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io Ténego*: I holde.
 { *Tu tieni*: thou holdest.
 { *Colui tiéne*: he holdeth.
 { *Noi Teniamo*: we holde.
 Plur. { *Voi tenete*: you holde.
 { *Coloro tengono*: they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Tenéua*, and *Tenea*.
 { *Tu tenéui*
 { *Colui tenéua*, and *tenea*,
 { *Noi teneuamo*:
 Plur. { *Voi teneuâte*,
 { *Coloro teneuano* & *teneano* }
 { I }
 { thou }
 { he } helde
 { we } or did
 { you } holde.
 { they }

Preterperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Ténui*, and *ho tenuto*:
 { *Tu tenésti*, & *has tenuto*,
 { *Colui ténne*, & *ha tenuto*,
 { *Noi tenemmo*, and *habbiamo*
 Plur. { *tenuto*,
 { *Voi tenéste*, & *haucte tenuto*,
 { *Coloro ténnero*, and *hanno te-*
 nuto. }
 { I }
 { thou }
 { he } haue
 { we } hilde.
 { you }
 { they }

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Hauéua tenuto*,
 { *Tu hauéui tenuto*,
 { *Colui hauéua tenuto*,
 { *Noi hauéuamo tenuto*,
 Plur. { *Voi hauéuâte tenuto*,
 { *Coloro hauéuano tenuto*, }
 { I }
 { thou }
 { he } had hilde.
 { we }
 { you }
 { they }

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	lo Tenga da qua in-	{	I	{	
		nanzi.				thou
		Tu Tenga da qua				
Plur.	{	innanzi.	{	God	{	he
		Colùtenga da qua		graüt		holde
		innanzi.		that		hereaf-
		Noi Teniamo da				ter.
		qua innanzi,				
		Voi teniate da qua		we		
		innanzi.		you		
		Coloro tengano da		they		
		qua innanzi.				

The subjunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia sia cosa che.

Sing.	{ lo Tenga, Tutenga, Colui tenga, Noi Temiamo, Voiteniate, Coloro Tengono, }	for as much as }	{ I thou he we you they }	holde. }
Plur.				

Preterimperfectense.

Auegnache.

*§ Io Tenessi, Although I helde or did holde.
 ¶ Tu tenessi, Although thou heldest or didest hold,
 &c. As in the optative mode.*

Other-

Otherwise, Se,

Sing.	{ lo Tenerèi, Terrèi, Te- neria, and Terria.		{ I
	{ Tu tenerèsti & terrestì, Colui tenerèbbe, terrèb- be, teneria, & terria.		{ thou he
	{ Noi Teneremmo & ter- renmo,	if	{ we
Plur.	{ Voi tenerèste & terreste, coloro tenerebbono, ter- rebbono, teneriano, and terriano.		{ you they } shold holde.

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io Hàbbia tenuto: when I haue helde.
Tu habbi tenuto, when thou hast helde. &c. As
 in the optatiue mode.

Otherwyfe. *Che.*

	{	<i>Io Hauerei, and Hau-</i>	{	I	{	
		<i>ria tenuto,</i>				
<i>Sin.</i>	{	<i>Tu hauereſti tenuto,</i>	{	thou	{	holdē
		<i>Colui hauerebbe & ha-</i>		he		haue
		<i>neria tenuto,</i>	that			
	{	<i>Noi haueremmo tenuto,</i>	{	we	{	heldē.
<i>Plu.</i>		<i>Voi hauereſte tenuto.</i>		you		
	{	<i>Coloro hauerebbono, &</i>	{	they	{	
		<i>haueriano tenuto.</i>				

Preterpluperfectence.

Poi che.

{ Io Hauessi tenuto, Since I had helde.
 { Tu Hauessi tenuto, Since thou haddest helde, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando

Sm.	{ Io Hauerò tenuto. Tu hauerai tenuto. Colui hauerà tenuto.	{	whē	{	I thou he we you they	{	shall haue helde
Plu.	{ Noi haueremo tenuto. Voi hauerete tenuto. Coloro haueranno tenuto.						

The infinitiue mode: present tense.

Tenere.

To holde.

Preterperfectence.

Hauer tenuto.

To haue helde.

Future tense.

Doner tenere
 Esser per tenere
 Hauer a tenere

{ To be to holde, or to holde here
 after.

Participles { Tenente, holding. Tenuto, helde.
 { Tenenti, holding. Tenuti, helde,
 Present

Presente tense.

Tenendo, Holding.

Preterperfectence.

Hauendo tenuto, hauing helde.

Gerudes

Future tense.

Donendo tenere } Being, or hauing to
 Hauendo a tenere } holde.
 Essendo per tenere }

The thirde Coniugation.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense

Io Leggo: I reade.
 Singul. { Tu Leggi: thou readest.
 { Colui Legge, he readeth.
 Noi Leggiamo: we reade.
 Plur. { Voi Leggete: you reade.
 { Coloro Leggono: they reade.

Preterperfectence.

Io Leggèua, and Leggèa.
 Sin. { Tu Leggeui.
 { Colui Leggèua and Leggea,
 Noi Leggiamo.
 Plu. { Voi Leggeuete.
 { Coloro Leggeuano & leggeano

{	I thou he we you they	{	did reade.
---	--------------------------------------	---	---------------

OF VERBS.

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu leggeſti, & hai letto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Colui leſſe, & ha letto,</i>	{	<i>he</i>	}	<i>haue read</i>
		<i>Nói Leggémmo , and</i>		<i>we</i>		
		<i>habbiamo letto.</i>				
		<i>Voi leggeſte , and haue-</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>te letto.</i>				
		<i>Colóro leſſero, and hāno</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>letto,</i>				

Preterpluperfektense

	{	<i>Io hauèna letto.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{
<i>Sing.</i>	{	<i>Tu hauèni letto.</i>	{	<i>thou</i>	{
	{	<i>Colui hauèna letto;</i>	{	<i>he</i>	{
	{	<i>Nói Hauenàno letto,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{
<i>Plur.</i>	{	<i>Vói hauenàte letto,</i>	{	<i>you</i>	{
	{	<i>Coloro hauenàno letto.</i>	{	<i>they</i>	{

Future tense:

Sing. { Io Leggerò.
Tu Leggerai,
Colui Leggerà,
Noi Leggeremo.
Plur. { Voi leggerete,
Coloro leggeranno.

{ I
thou
he
we
you
they } shall or
will read.

Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.
Tu VoI leggere, thou wilt reade, &c. as in Indic
tiue mode.

Th' imperative mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Lèggi tu*, Reade thou.
Legga colui, let him reade.
Plur. { *Leggiamo noi*, let vs reade.
Leggète voi, reade you.
Leggano coloro, let them reade.
Non Leggere, reade not thou.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	{	Io Leggä,		{	I		
Sin.	{	Tu Leggä,		{	God	{	thou
	{	Colui Leggä,		{	graüt	{	he
	{	Nói Leggiamo,		{	that	{	we
Plu.	{	Vói Leggiäte,		{		{	you
	{	Coloro Leggaro,		{		{	they
						}	reade.

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Voleſſe che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Leggessi.*
Tu Leggessi,
Colui Leggesse,
Noi Leggessimo,
Voi Leggeste,
Plur. Coloro leggessero, } I would { *I* thou { *reade,*
to God { *he* { *or did*
that { *we* { *reade.*
{ *you*
{ *they*

Preterfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	Io Habbia letto,	God graüt that	I	haue reade
	Tu habbi letto,		thou	
	Colui habbia letto,		he	
Plu.	Noi habbiamo letto,		wee	
	Voi habbiate letto,		you	
	Coloro habbiano letto,		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing.	Io Haueffi letto,	I wolde to God that	I	had reade
	Tu haueffi letto,		thou	
	Colui haueffe letto,		he	
Plu.	Noi Haueffimo letto,		wee	
	Voi haueffte letto,		you	
	Coloro haueffero letto		they	

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	Io Legga da qua innanzi,	God graüt that	I	reade hereafter
	Tu Legga da qua innanzi,		thou	
	Colui Legga da qua innanzi,		he	
Plu.	Noi Leggiamo da qua innanzi,		wee	
	Voi Leggiate da qua innanzi,		you	
	Coloro leggano da qua innanzi,		they	

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	Io Legga,	for asmuche as	I	reade.
	Tu Legga,		thou	
	Colui Legga,		he	
Plur.	Noi Leggiamo,		wee	
	Voi Leggiate,		you	
	Coloro Leggano,		they	

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

{ Io Leggeffi, Although I reade or did reade.
 { Tu leggeffi, although thou readest or didest reade
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Se.*

Sing.	Io Leggerci, and Leggeria,	I	sholde reade.
	Tu Leggeresti,		
	Colui Leggerebbe, and Leg- geria,		
Plu.	Noi Leggeremmo,	wee	
	Voi Leggereste,		
	Coloro Leggerèbbono, and Leggeriano,		

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

{ Io Habbia letto, when I haue reade.
 { Tu Habbi letto, when thou hast reade, &c. as in
 the optatiue mode.

Otherwayes, *Che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauerei, and Haueria letto,</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	should haue reade
		<i>Tu haueresti letto,</i>						
		<i>Colui hauerrebbe, and haueria letto,</i>						
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueremmo letto,</i>	{	that	{	he wee you they	{	that
		<i>Voi hauereste letto,</i>						
		<i>Coloro hauerèbbono & haueriano letto,</i>						

Preterpluperfectence.

Poi che.

{ *Io Haueffi letto, Since I had reade.*
 { *Tu Haueffi letto, Since thou haddest reade, &c.*
 as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauero letto.</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	shall haue reade,
		<i>Tu hauerà letto,</i>						
		<i>Colui hauerà letto,</i>						
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueremo letto,</i>	{	whē	{	we you they	{	
		<i>Voi hauerete letto,</i>						
		<i>Coloro haueranno letto,</i>						

The Infinitive mode: Present tense,

Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectense.

Hauer letto, to haue reade.

Futu

Future tense.

Douer Leggere
Hauera Leggere
Esser per Leggere } To be to reade, or to reade hereafter.

Participles { *Legente, reading. Letto, reade.*
 { *Legenti, reading, Letti, reade.*

Present tense.

{ *Legendo, reading.*

Preterperfectense.

Gerūdes { *Hauendo letto, hauing reade.*

Future tense.

Douendo leggere
Hauendo da leggere
Essendo per leggere } Being, or hauing to reade.

The fourth Coniugation.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Io Odo, I heare.*
 { *Tu Odi, thou hearest.*
 { *Colui Ode, he heareth.*
 { *Noi Vdiamo, we heare.*
 Plur. { *Voi Vdite, you heare.*
 { *Coloro Odono, they heare.*

F iij

Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vdina.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	heard or did heare.
		<i>Tu vdiui,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdiua,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi vdiuamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	
		<i>Voi vdiuate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiuano & vdiانو,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdi, vdi, and ho vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	haue heard.
		<i>Tu vdisti, and hai vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Vdimmo, and Habbia-</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	
		<i>mo vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Voi vdiste & hanete vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>Coloro vidirono, vdiron, vdi-</i>				
		<i>ro, vdir, and hanno vdito.</i>				

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Haneua Vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	had heard
		<i>Tu haneua Vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui haneua vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haneuamo vdito,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	
		<i>Voi haneuate vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haneuano vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdiro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	shall or will heare.
		<i>Tu vdirai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdira,</i>		<i>he</i>		

Plur.

Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vdiremo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	shall or will heare.
		<i>Voi vdirete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Io Voglio vdire, I will heare.
Tu Voi vdire, thou wilt heare, &c.

Th'imperative mode Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Odi tu: heare thou.</i>	{	God	{	heare.
		<i>Oda colui, let him heare.</i>				
		<i>Non Vdire, heare not thou.</i>				
Plur.	{	<i>Vdiamo noi, let vs heare.</i>	{	that	{	
		<i>Vdite voi, heare you.</i>				
		<i>Odano coloro, let them heare,</i>				

Th'optative mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Oda,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	heare.
		<i>Tu Oda,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Oda,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Odiamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Odate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Odano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	{	<i>I wolde</i>	{	heard or did heare
		<i>Tu vdisti,</i>		<i>to God</i>		
		<i>Colui vdisse,</i>		<i>that</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi vdissimo,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	
		<i>Voi vdiste,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdissero,</i>		<i>they</i>		

F iij

OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Vo'glia che, &c.

<i>Sin.</i>	{	Io habbia udito,	}	God	{	I	}	have
		Tu habbia udito,				thou		
		Colui habbia udito,				he		
		Noi habbiamo udito,				we		
<i>Plu.</i>	{	Voi habbiate udito,	}	that	{	you	}	heard
		Coloro habbiano udito,				they		

Preterpluperfectense

O dio Volessè che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Hauéssi vdito,	}	I wolde	{	I	}	had
		Tu haueffi vdito,				thou		
		Colui haueffe vdito,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Hauessimo vdito,	}	to God	{	wec	}	heard
		Voi haueste vdito,				you		
		Coloro haueffero vdito,				they		

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Oda da qua innāzi,	{	I	{	thou	{	heare			
		Tu Oda da qua innāzi				he			here-		
		Colui Oda da qua in-							after.		
		nanzi,									
Plu	{	(Noi Vdiamo da qua	{	god	{	we	{	heare			
		innanzi,							graūt	you	here-
		Voi Vdiate da qua in-							that	they	after.
		nanzi,									
		Coloro Odano da qua									
		innanzi,									

The

OF VERBS.

The subjunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia sia cosa che. &c.

Sing.	{	Io Oda,	{	for asmuche	{	I	}	heare.
		Tu Oda,				thou		
		Colui Oda,				he		
Plur.	{	Noi Vdiamo,	{	as	{	we	}	
		Voi Vdiate,				you		
		Celoro Odano,				they		

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna ché.

Sin. { Io Vdissi,
 { Tu Vdissi,
 { Colui vdisse,
Plu. { Noi Vdissimo,
 { Voi Vdiste,
 { Coloro v. issero }

Although { thou { heard or
 { he { did heare
 { we {
 { you {
 { they {

Otherwise, &c:

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Io Vdirèi, vdiria. \\ Tu vdiresti, \\ Colui vdirebbe, and \\ vdiria. \end{array} \right\}$ if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ thou \\ he \end{array} \right\}$ should
 hear.

Plur. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Noi Vdiremmo, \\ Voi vdireste, \\ Colaro vdirebbono, & \\ vdiriano. \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\}$

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Habbia udito,</i>	}	whē	{	<i>I</i>	}	haue
		<i>Tu habbia udito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
Plu	{	<i>Colui habbia udito,</i>	}		{	<i>he</i>	}	heard.
		<i>Noi habbiamo udito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
		<i>Voi habbiate udito,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro habbiano udito,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Otherwise, Che.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauerei and Hau-</i>	}	that	{	<i>I</i>	}	shold
		<i>ria udito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Tu haueresti udito,</i>	}		{	<i>he</i>	}	haue
		<i>Colui hauerebbe and</i>				<i>we</i>		
		<i>haueria udito,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Noi Haueremo udito,</i>				<i>they</i>		
	{	<i>Voi haueste udito,</i>	}		{		}	heard.
		<i>Coloro hauerebbero &</i>						
	{	<i>haueriano udito,</i>	}		{		}	

Preterpluperfectense.

Poiche.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauessi udito,</i>	}	Since	{	<i>I</i>	}	had
		<i>Tu Hauessi udito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
Plu	{	<i>Colui hauesse udito,</i>	}	that	{	<i>he</i>	}	heard
		<i>Noi hauessemo udito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
		<i>Voi haueste udito,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauessero udito</i>				<i>they</i>		

Future

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io hauerò Vdito:</i>	}	whē	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall
		<i>Tu hauerai udito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
Plu	{	<i>Colui hauerà udito,</i>	}		{	<i>he</i>	}	haue
		<i>Noi haueremo udito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
		<i>Voi hauerete udito,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haueranno udito.</i>				<i>they</i>		

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Vdire, to heare.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere udito, to haue heard.

Future tense.

<i>Douere vdire</i>	{	To be to heare, or to heare
<i>Hauere ad vdire</i>		
<i>Essere per vdire.</i>		

Participles	{	<i>Vdiente,</i> hearing: <i>vdito</i> heard.
		<i>Vdienti,</i> hearing: <i>vditi</i> heard.

Present tense.

Gerūdes	{	<i>Odendo,</i>	}	Hearing.
		<i>Hauendo udito,</i>		Preterperfectense.
		<i>Hauendo udito,</i>	}	Hauing heard.
		<i>Douendo Vdire</i>		Future tense.
	{	<i>Essendo per vdire</i>	}	Being or hauing
		<i>Hauendo ad vdire</i>		

And because th'Italian tongue hath lack a Verbe passiue: & can not expresse the passiue voyce, without the helpe of this Verbe *Sono*: therfore we must first declayne this verbe before we can proceede to th'other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Sono: I am.
Sing. { *Tu Sei*: thou art.
 Colui E: he is.
Plu. { *Noi Siamo*: we are or be.
 Voi Sete: you are or be.
 Coloro Sono: they are or be.

Preterimperfect tense.

Io Era, I was.
Sing. { *Tu Eri*, thou wast.
 Colui Era, he was.
Plu. { *Noi Eravamo*, and *Eramo*, we were.
 Voi Erate, you were.
 Coloro Erano, they were.

Preterperfect tense.

Io Fui, and *Sono stato*,
Sing. { *Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*,
 Colui Fu, and *E stato*,
 Noi Fummo, & *Siamo stati*,
Plu. { *Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*,
 Coloro Furono, *Furõ*, *Furo*,
 and *Sono stati*.

Preter

Preterpluperfect tense.

Io Era stato,
Sing. { *Tu Eri stato*,
 Colui Era stato.
Plu. { *Noi Eravamo stati*,
 Voi Eravate stati.
 Coloro Erano stati.

{ I
 thou }
 he } had ben.
 we }
 you }
 they }

Future tense.

Io Sarò, and *Fia*.
Singul. { *Tu Sarai*,
 Colui Sarà, *Fia*, and *Fié*,
Plur. { *Noi Saremo*,
 Voi Saréte,
 Coloro Saranno, & *Fiano*,

{ I
 thou }
 he } shal be.
 we }
 you }
 they }

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

{ *Sì*, *Sia*, and *Siè tu*, Be thou.
Singul. { *Sia*, and *Siè colui*, Let him be
 Siamo noi, Let vs be.
Plur. { *Siàte voi*, Be you.
 Siano coloro, Let them be.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia, *Dio voglia*, *ô Dio che*, *ô che*,
Io Sia,
Sing. { *Tu Sì*, *Sia*, and *Sie*,
 Colui Sia,
 Noi Siamo,
Plu. { *Voi Siàte*,
 Coloro Siano, & *Sieno*,

{ I
 thou }
 god }
 graut } he } be.
 that } we }
 you }
 they }

Otherwise, &c.

Singu.	{	Io Sarèi, and Saria.	}	I	thou	}	should	
		Tu Sarèsti,						he
Plur.	{	Colui Sarèbbe, and	}	if	we	you	they	
		Saria.						
		Noi Sarèmmo,						be.
		Voi Sareste,						
		Coloro Sarèbbono, &						
		sariano,						

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Singu.	{	Io Sia stato, Tu Sij stato, Colui Sia stato,	}	when	I	thou	}	haue ben.
Plur.	{	Noi Siamo stati, Voi Siate stati, Coloro Siano stati,	}	we	you	they	}	haue ben.

Otherwise, Che.

Singu.	{	Io Sarèi, & Saria stato Tu Sarèsti stato, Colui Sarèbbe & Saria stato,	}	that	I	thou	}	sholde
Plur.	{	Noi Saremmo stati Voi Sareste stati, Coloro sarebbono and sariano stati.	}	we	you	they	}	haue ben.

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

Poiche.

Singu.	{	Io Fussi stato, Tu Fussi stato, Colui Fuisse stato, Noi Fussimo stati,	}	Since	I	thou	}	had ben.
Plur.	{	Voi Fuste stati, Coloro fussero stati,	}	that	he	wee	you	they

Future tense.

Quando.

Singu.	{	Io Sarò stato, Tu Sarai stato, Colui sarà stato, Noi Sarèmo stati,	}	when	I	thou	}	shall
Plur.	{	Voi sarete stati, Coloro saranno stati,	}	wee	you	they	}	haue ben.

Th'infinitive mode: Present tense.

Essere,

to be.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato,

to haue ben.

Future tense.

Don'er' Essere, } To be to be, or to haue to be.
 Hauere ad Essere, }

Participles { Stato, stata, and stato, suta, bene.
 { Stati, state: and suti, sute, bene.

Present tense.

Essendo, Being.

Preterperfectense.

Gerfides { *Essendo, stato, stata, stati, state* : Having ben.

Future tense.

Douendo essere } Being, or having
Hauendo ad essere } to be.
Essendo per essere.

The declining of a Verbe passive of the first Coniugation.

The Indicative mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Io Sono amato,* I am loued.
 { *Tu Sei amato,* thou art loued.
 { *Colui E amato: si ama, amasi,* he is loued.
Plur. { *Noi Siamo amati,* we are loued.
 { *Voi Sete amati,* you are loued.
 { *Coloro Sono amati: si amano, amonosi, and amansi,* they are loued.

Preterimperfectense.

Singul. { *Io Era amato,* } I
 { *Tu Eri amato,* } thou } was loued.
 { *Colui Era amato, si amaua, amauasi,* } he

Plur.

Plur. { *Noi Eravamo amati,* } we
 { *Voi Eravate amati,* } you } were loued
 { *Coloro Erano amati,* } they }
 si amauano, amauanosi, and amauansi.

Preterperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Sono stato, & Fui amato,* } I
 { *Tu Sei stato, & Fosti amato,* } thou
 { *Colui E stato, and Fu amato:* } he
 si amo, amossi. } have ben
Plur. { *Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo* } we } loued.
 { *amati.* }
 { *Voi sete stati, & Foste amati* } you
 { *Coloro Sono stati and Furo-* } they }
 rono amati: si amarono, Amaron, amaro, amar,
 & amaronosi, amaronosi, amaronosi, amaronosi.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Era stato amato,* } I
 { *Tu Eri stato amato,* } thou
 { *Colui Era stato amato,* } he } had ben
Plur. { *Noi eravamo stati amati,* } we } loued.
 { *Voi eravate stati amati,* } you
 { *Coloro erano stati amati,* } they

Future tense.

Sing. { *Io Sarò amato,* } I
 { *Tu Sarai amato,* } thou } shal be lo-
 { *Colui Sara amato: si a-* } she } ued.
 rà, amerassi,

Plur. { Noi Saremo amati,
Voi sarete amati,
Coloro saranno amati: si A-
meranno, amerannosi, and ameransi.

{ we
you } shall be
{ they } loued.

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. { Si amato tu: Be thou loued.
Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi, Let him be lo-
ued.

Plu. { Si amo amati noi, Let vs be loued.
Siate amati voi, be you loued.
Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, & aminsi,
let them be loued.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing. { Io Sia amato,
Tu sij amato,
Colui sia amato, si
ami, amisi, } God { I
thou } be lo-
ued.

Plur. { Noi Siamo amati,
Voi siate amati,
Coloro siano amati, } that { wee
you }
siamino, aminosi, and aminsi, } they

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Singul.

Sin. { Io Fossi amato,
Tu fossi amato,
Colui fosse amato, si
amasse, amassefi, } I wolde { I
thou } were lo-
ued.

Plu. { Noi Fossimo amati
Voi foste amati,
Coloro fossero ama-
ti, si amassero, amasserosi, and amassersfi. } that { wee
you }
they

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin. { Io sia stato amato,
Tu sij stato amato,
Colui Sia stato amato, } God { I
thou } haue
graut { he } bene
that { we } loued

Plu. { Voi Siate stati amati,
Coloro siano stati amati, } that { you }
they

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin. { Io Fossi stato amato,
Tu fossi stato amato
Colui fosse stato a-
mato. } I wolde { I
thou } had
to God { he } ben lo-
ued.

Plu. { Noi fossimo stati a-
mati.
Voi foste stati amati,
Coloro fossero stati
amati. } that { wee
you }
they

Future tense.

O dno Voleſſe che, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Sia amato da qua innanzi,	{	I	thou	be loued here- after.
		Tu Sij amato da qua innanzi.				
		Colui ſia amato da qua innanzi,				
Plur.	{	Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi,	{	God gratit that	he we	
		Voi State amati da qua innanzi.				
		Coloro ſiano amati da qua innanzi.				

The ſubiunctiue mode: Preſenttense.

Concia ſia coſa che. &c.

{ Io Sia amato, For aſmuch as I am loued.
{ Tu Sij amato, For aſmuch as thou art loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfecttense.

Auegna che.

{ Io Foſſi amato, Although I were loued.
{ Tu Foſſi amato, Although thou were loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

Otherwise, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Sarei & ſaria amato	{	I	thou	ſhould be loued.
		Tu ſareſti amato, Colui ſarebbe & ſaria.				
Plur.	{	Noi Saremmo amati, Voi ſareſte amati,	{	we if	you	ſhould be loued.
		Coloro Sarebbono and ſariano amati: ſi amerèbbono, amerèbbonoſi, amereb- bonſi, ſi ameriano, amerianoſi, & amerianſi.				

Preterperfecttense.

Concia ſia coſa che.

{ Io Sia ſtato amato: For aſmuch as I haue benlo-
ued.
{ Tu Sij ſtato amato: For aſmuch as thou haſt bene-
ued, &c. As in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Sarei, and ſaria ſtato amato,	{	I	thou	ſhould haue bene- loued
		Tu ſareſti ſtato amato, Colui ſarebbe, and ſaria ſtato amato,				
Plur.	{	Noi Saremmo ſtati amati, Voi ſareſte ſtati amati,	{	we if	you	
		Coloro ſarebbono, and ſa- riano ſtati amati,				

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OF VERBES.
Preterimperfectense.

Poi che.

{ Io Fossi stato amato, Since I had ben loued.
{ Tu fossi stato amato, Since thou haddest bene lo-
ued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Si.	{ Io Sarò stato amato	}	when	{ I	}	I shall			
	{ Tu Sarai stato amato			{ thou			}	I haue	
	{ Colui Sarà stato amato,			{ he					
Pl.	{ Noi Sarèmo stati amati,	}	we	{	bene				
	{ Voi Sarète stati amati,					{	you	{	lo-
	{ Coloro Saràno stati amati								

The Infinitiu mode: Present tense.

Essere amato, or Amarsi, to be loued.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato amato, or Essersi amato, to haue
ben loued.

Future tense.

Donere essere amato, Donersi amare, Douere a-
marsi,

Hauere ad essere amato, Hauere ad amarsi, ha-
ueri ad amare.

Essere per amarsi, Essersi per amare, to be, to be
loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

OF VERBES.

Participles { Amato, loued. Amati, loued.
 { Amata, loued. Amate, loued.

Present tense.

{ Essendo amato: & Amandosi: Being loued;

Preterperfectense.

Essendo stato amato: Hauing ben loued

Future tense.

Gerundes { Essendo per essere amato: Essendo si per
 { amare: and Essendo per amarsi,
 { Douendo essere amato, Douendo si ama-
 { re, and Douendo amarsi,
 { Hauendo ad essere amato, Hauendosi ad
 { amare, and Hauendo ad amarsi: Be-
 { ing to be loued.

And bicause this Verbe Ho (I haue) commeth
often in vse: as may be seene in the declining of
the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought
good not to omit the declining of it.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { Io Ho, and Haggio poeticall: I haue.
 { Tu Hai: thou haste.
 { Colui Ha, and Hanc poeticall: he hath.
Plur. { Noi Abbiamo: we haue.
 { Voi haete: you haue.
 { Coloro hanno: they haue.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia hauuto,	{	God	{	I	{	haue
		Tu habbia hauuto,				thou		
		Colui habbia hauuto,				he		
		Noi Habbiamo hauuto,				we		
Plu.	{	Voi habbiate hauuto,	{	that	{	you	{	had.
		Coloro habbiano hauuto				they		

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Hauesse hauuto,	{	I wolde	{	I	{	had
		Tu hauessi hauuto,				thou		
		Colui hauesse hauuto,				he		
		Noi Hauessimo hauuto,				wee		
Plu.	{	Voi habiessete hauuto,	{	to God	{	you	{	had
		Coloro hauessero hauuto				they		

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia da qua innãzo	{	God	{	I	{	haue
		Tu habbia da qua innãza				thou		
		Colui habbia da qua innanzi,				he		
		Noi Habbiamo da qua innanza,				wee		
Plu.	{	Voi habbiate da qua innanzi,	{	that	{	you	{	after
		Coloro habbiano da qua innanza,				they		

The

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

{ Io Habbia, For asmuch as I haue.
{ Tu habbia, For asmuch as thou hast, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

{ Io Hauessi, Although I had.
{ Tu hauessi, Although thou haddest, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Hauerèi, hauerèi, & har- rèi: Haueria, hauria, & harria,	{	If	{	I	{	shold haue.
		Tu haueresti, hauresti, and harresti,				thou		
		Colui hauerèbbe, haurèbbe, and harrèbbe: Haueria, hauria, and harria,				he		
		Noi Haueremmo, haurèm- mo, and harrèmmo,				wee		
Plu.	{	Voi hauereste, haurèste, & harreste,	{	If	{	you	{	haue.
		Coloro hauerèbbono, hau- rèbbono, and harrèbbono: Haueriano, hauria- no, and harriano.				they		

Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Habbia hauuto: For asmuch as I haue had.
Tu habbia hauuto: For asmuch as thou hast had,
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *O Che.*

Si.	{	<i>Io hauerèi, and Haueria hauuto,</i> <i>Tu hauerèsti hauuto,</i> <i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha- ueria hauuto,</i>	{	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i>	{	<i>should</i> <i>haue</i> <i>had.</i>
Pl.	{	<i>Noi Hauerèmmo hauuto,</i> <i>Voi hauerèste hauuto,</i> <i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i> <i>haueriano, hauuto,</i>	{	<i>wee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>		

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Io Hauèssi hauuto: Since I had had.
Tu hauèssi hauuto: Since thou haddest had, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sim.	{	<i>Io Hauerò hauuto,</i> <i>Tu hauerai hauuto,</i> <i>Colui hauerà hauuto,</i>	{	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i>	{	<i>shall</i> <i>haue</i> <i>had.</i>
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Hauerèmo hauuto,</i> <i>Voi hauerèste hauuto,</i> <i>Coloro haueràno hauuto</i>	{	<i>wee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>		

The

Th' Infinitiu mode: Present tense.

Hauère, to haue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauère hauuto, to haue had.

Future tense.

Donère hauere,
Essere per hauere, } To be to haue.

Participles { *Hauente, hauing. Hauuto, a, had.*
 { *Hauenti, hauing. Hauuti, te, had.*

Present tense.

Hauendo, hauing.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo hauuto, hauing had.

Gerundes

Future tense.

Donendo hauère
Hauendo ad hauère } Hauing, or being
Essendo per hauère } to haue.

The declining of the Verbe

Andare: To go.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Io Vo, and Vado, I go,*
 { *Tu vai: thou goest,*
 { *Colui va, he goeth.*

Noi Andiamo, wee go.
Plu. Voi andate, you go.
Coloro vanno, they go.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing. Io Andava, *I*
Tu andavi, *thou*
Colui andava, *he*
Noi Andavamo, *wee*
Plu. Voi andavate, *you*
Coloro andavano, *they*

went or did go.

Preterperfectense.

Sing. Io Andai, and Sono andato, *I*
Tu andasti, & Sei andato, *thou*
Colui andò, and E andato, *he*
Noi Andammo, & Siamo andati, *we*
Plu. Voi andaste, and Sete andati, *you*
Coloro andarono, & Sono andati, *they*

have gone.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. Io Era andato, *I*
Tu Eri andato, *thou*
Colui Era andato, *he*
Noi Eravamo andati, *we*
Plur. Voi eravate andati, *you*
Coloro erano andati, *they*

had gone, or was gone.

Future tense.

Sing. Io Anderò, and Andrò, *I*
Tu anderai, and andrai, *thou*
Colui anderà, and andrà, *he*

shall go.

Plur.

Noi Anderemo, & andremo, *I* *we*
Plu. Voi anderete, and andrete, *you* *shall go.*
Coloro anderanno, & andranno, *they*

Th'imperative mode: Present tense.

Sing. Va tu, go thou.
Vàda, and vadi colui, let him go.
Andiamo noi, let vs go.
Plu. Andate voi, go you.
Vaadano, and vadino coloro, let them go.

Th'optative mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing. Io Vada, and vadi, *I*
Tu vada, and vadi, *thou*
Colui vada, and vadi, *he*
Noi Andiamo, *we*
Plu. Voi andiate, *you*
Coloro vadano, & vadino, *they*

God graunt that go.

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing. Io Andassi, *I*
Tu andassi, *thou*
Colui andasse, *he*
Noi Andassimo, *we*
Plur. Voi andaste, *you*
Coloro andassero, *they*

I wolde to God that went, or did go.

H

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Sia andato,	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	haue
		Tu Sy andato,				he				
Plur.	{	Colui Sia andato,		{	graüt	that	{	we	{	gone
		Noi Siamo andati,								
	{	Voi Siate andati,		{			{	you	{	
		Coloro Siano andati,								
	{			{			{	they	{	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Fossi andato,	{	I wolde	{	I	{	thou	{	had
		Tu fossi andato,				he				
Plur.	{	Colui fosse andato,		{	to God	wee	{	you	{	gone
		Noi Fossimo andati,				that				
	{	Voi foste andati,		{			{	they	{	
		Coloro fossero andati,								

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Vada da qua innanzi,	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	Goe
		Tu vada da qua innanzi,				he				
Plur.	{	Colui vada da qua innanzi,		{	graüt	that	{	wee	{	her-
		Noi Andiamo da qua innanzi,								
	{	Voi Andiate da qua innanzi,		{			{	you	{	after
		Coloro vadano da qua innanzi,								
	{			{			{	they	{	

The subiunctiue mode; Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sin.	{	Io Vada & Vadi,	{	I	{	thou	{	go.
		Tu vada & vadi,						
Plu.	{	Colui vada & vadi		{	for as	much	{	wee
		Noi Andiamo,						
	{	Voi Andiate,		{	as that		{	you
		Coloro vadano,						
	{			{			{	they

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

{ Io Andassi, Although I went or did go.
 { Tu andassi, Although thou wentest, or diddest go, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	{	Io Anderessi, Andresti, Andria, and Andria,	{	I	{	thou	{	shoul
		Tu anderessi, & Andresti,						
Plu.	{	Colui anderrebbe, andrebbe, Andria, & Andria.		{	If	wee	{	go.
		Noi Anderemmo, & Andremmo.						
	{	Voi andereste, & andreste,		{		you	{	
		Coloro anderèbbono, andrebbero, andetiano, and andriano.						
	{			{		they	{	

Preterperfecttense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Sia andato, For asmuch as I haue gone.
Tu Sia andato, For asmuch as thou hast gone, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sin.	{	<i>Io Sarai, & Saria andato</i>	{	I	thou	}	should
		<i>Tu Saresti andato,</i>					
Plu.	{	<i>Colui Sarebbe, & Saria andato,</i>	{	that	we	gone.	
		<i>Noi Saremmo andati,</i>					you
		<i>Voi Sareste andati,</i>		they			
		<i>Coloro Sarebbono, & Sariano andati.</i>					

Preterpluperfecttense.

Poi che.

Io Fossi andato, Since I had gone.
Tu fossi andato, Since thou haddest gone, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Sarò andato,</i>	{	I	thou	}	shall
		<i>Tu Sarai andato,</i>					
Plu.	{	<i>Colui Sarà andato,</i>	{	when	we	gone.	
		<i>Noi Saremo andati,</i>					you
		<i>Voi Sarete andati,</i>		they			
		<i>Coloro Saranno andati,</i>					

The

Th Infinitiuue mode : Present tense.

Andare.

To go.

Preterperfecttense.

Essere andato,

To be gonne.

Future tense.

*Essere per andare,**Douere andare,**Hauere ad andare.*

To be, or to haue to go.

Participles

*Andate, going. Andato, ta: I to ta, gone**Andati, going. Andati, te: I ti, I te, gone*

Present tense.

Andando,

Going.

Preterperfecttense.

Essendo andato,

Being gone.

Gerundes

Future tense.

*Douendo andare,**Essendo per andare,**Hauendo andare,*

Being, or hauing to go.

I thinke good not to omit certaine wordes
 vsed by Poets in the declining in this
 Verbe : As in

The Indicatiue mode : Present tense.

Plu. { Noi Gimo, we go. Voi Gite, you go.

H iij

Preterimperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Giva,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>I</i>
		<i>Tu Givi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Giva,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Givamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	<i>went, or did go.</i>
		<i>Voi Givate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Givano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>have gone.</i>
		<i>Tu Gisti,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gio,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Givamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	<i>have gone.</i>
		<i>Voi Gisti,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Girono,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Giro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>shall go.</i>
		<i>Tu Girai, or Irat,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gira,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Giremo,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	<i>shall go.</i>
		<i>Voi Girete, or Irete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Giramo,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Th'imperative mode Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite or Ite voi,* Go you.

The Optative mode: Preterimperfecttense.

O che.

Singul.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gissi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>thou</i>
		<i>Tu Gissi,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gisse,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Gissimo,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	<i>went, or did go.</i>
		<i>Voi Giste,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Gissero,</i>		<i>they</i>		

The Subjunctive mode: Presenttense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. { *Voi Giate,* For as much as you go.

Preterimperfecttense.

Auegna che.

Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c. as in the Optative.

Otherwise, Se:

Sing.	{	<i>Io Girei,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>thou</i>
		<i>Tu Giresti,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Girebbe,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Giremmo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	<i>should go.</i>
		<i>Voi Giste and Gi-</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>reste,</i>				

The other tenses are declined with these participles *Gito*, and *Ito, ta: Giti* and *Ite, te: (gone)* with *Io Sono, Io era, Io sia, Io fossi, &c.* as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

The Infinitive mode: Presenttense.

Gire and Ire,

To go.

H iiij

Bycause there is somewhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tenses, I haue thought good to say something briefly thereof.

Therefore all Preterperfectenses of the Indicative mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amái*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantái* of *Canto*: *Parlái* of *Parlo*: *Mangíai* of *Mangio*: and *Pagái* of the Verbe *Pago*.

There are excepted certaine Verbes which in the Present tense are of one syllable; For *Sto* hath *stéi*, and *stétti*: *Dò* hath *Déi*, *Détti*, and *Diedí*: *Fo* or *Faccio* hath *Féi*, and *Fétti*.

All Verbs of the second Coniugation, that haue *C* as it were a proper and peculiar letter, doe make their Preterperfectenses in *cque*. As of *Piaccio* *Piacque*: the first person Singular, and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tacqui*, and *Tacque*: of *Giaccio*, *Giacqui*, and *Giacque*.

But such as haue *L*, in the Present tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Voglio*, is made *Volsi*: of *Doglio*, *Dolsi*: But *Voglio* hath in verse *Volsi*, and in prose *Volsi*: Howbeit, I wolde more willingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgemēt) the least affected.

Againe, certaine Verbes do double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cado*, *Caddi*: which also hath *Cadéi* and *Cadétti*. Againe, of *Tengo* is *Ténni*: *Beúo*, *Beútti*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Séppi*, *Ho*, *Hébbi*. *Gódo*, *Godéi*,

Godéi, and *Godétti*. *Póssó*, *Potéi*, and *Potétti*. *Véggo*, or *Véggio*, *Vidi*. *Prouéggo*, *Prouidi*. *Páio*, *Parui*, and *Parfi*.

Further, touching the Preterperfectenses of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that whose Participles do end in *Vro*, the Preterperfectenses do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*: whereupon the Verbe *Pérdó*, when it hath in the Participle *Perduto*, it hath in the Preterperfectense, *Perdeí* and *Perdétti*. *Cómpio*, hath *Compiúto*, *Compiéi*, and *Compiétti*. *Ricéno*, *Ricenúto*, *Ricenei* and *Ricenétti*. But the Verbe *Concédo*, hath *Concedúto* in prose, and *Concessó* in verse, so that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectense. *Concedéi*, *Concedétti*, and *Concessi*. *Mórdó* hath *Mordúto* or *Mórso*, in the Participle, & *Mordéi*, *Mordétti*, and *Morsi* in the Preterperfectense. But *Conóscó*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conosciúto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobi*.

Also Verbes of the same Coniugation, when they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue also in their Preterimperfectenses a double *S*, as of *Léggo*, is *Letto*, and *Léssi*: of *Scrino* is *Scritto*, and *Scrissi*: of *Eléggo* is *Eétto*, and *Eleffi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the Participle *Strétto*: but in the Preterperfectense *Strinxi*: so are likewise his compoundes, *Astringo* and *Costringo*. Howbeit, I thinke that to happen either bycause it were else to be said in the Participle *Strinto*, if any wolde looke for the reason rather then for the vse of the tongue: or else, bycause the

Latine Preterperfectense hath *Strinxi*, from whence it seemeth that *Strinsi* is deriued; as of *Pinxi*: *Pinsi*: of *Cinxi*, *Cinsi*: of *Finxi*, *Finsi*: of *Planxi*, *Plansi*: and of *Extinxi*, *Estinsi*.

To conclude, the Verbe *Ardo* hath *Arso* in the Participle, and *Arsi* in the Preterperfectense. *Rido* hath *Riso*, and *Risi*. *Toglio* *Tolro* and *Tolsi*. *Miterno* *Mosso*, and *Mossi*. *Offendo* *Offesso*, and *Offesi*. *Spargo* *Sperso*, and *Sparsi*. *Mitto*, *Messo*, and *Misi*. *Pongo* *Pusto*, and *Posi*. *Nusco* *Nato*, & *Nacqui*. *Nuoco* *Nocto*, and *Nocqui*. *Sono*, *Siro*, and *Fui*. *Rompo* *Rotto*, and *Rippi*. *Piono* *Pioneto*, and *Pionui*. *Diuido* *Dimiso* and *Dimisi*. *Vccido* *Vcciso*, and *Vccisi*. *Spendo* *Speso*, and *Spesi*.

Lastly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue their Preterperfectenses ending in single *I*, with the accent: as *Vidi*, *Senti*, of the Verbes *Oido* & *Sento*. Howbeit many times (as in prose) they haue a double *I*: as *Vdij*, *Sentij*. But *Dico* hath *Dissi*, *Offero*, *Offeri*. *Vengo*, *Venui*.

Of wordes, which commonly are fixed vnto Verbes.

These they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi*: The which with what elegancy they cleaue vnto Verbes, and what their significations are, shall clearly appeare by that, which shall be said of the vse of them.

First, they are commonly set before and after Verbes: as *Mi ama*, *amam*, *Ti ama*, *amati*, *Si ama*, *amasi*, *Ci ama*, *amaci*, *Ne ama*, *amane*, *Vi ama*, *amau*.

But

But this ought to be donne with iudgement: For it is not alwayes, nor in euery place wel fitting. For this manner of speech shall be lesse affected; *Che ti disse colui?* then *Che disseri colui* & what hath he said vnto thee? Also we shall speake with lesse curiosity, to say, *Setu mi ami non ti nuocerà*, then *Se amimi non nuocerassi*: If thou loue me it shall not hurte thee. But such a iudgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, since it ought to be compared with the often reading of Auditors, and vse of the tongue. And yet this is to be marked, that so often as these wordes do follow the Verbes, they do depende on the accente, as if they were all one worde: as *Amami*, *Amati*, *Amasi*, *amaci*, *Amare*, *Amari*.

Further they doe double the consonant, when they are set after Verbes, hauing the accent in the last syllable: as *Amorami*, *Amotti*, *Amossi*, *Amocce*, *Amouane*, *Amonni*: of the Preterperfectense *Amò*, he hath loued. And so likewise *Amerammi*, *Ameratti*, *Amerassi*, *Ameracci*, *Ameranne*, *Ameranni*: of the Future tense *Amerà*, he shall loue.

Besides, *Mi*, *Ti*, and *Si*, doe alwayes retaine the letter *I*, when they cleaue to a Verbe hauing none other worde set betweene them: as by the examples following may appeare. But if any other worde come betweene them, they then change *I*, into *E*, whereof this is an example: *Ale non battesti*, thou hast not beaten me. The like doth happen in comparing of persons together where-

vpon we say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast known me and him, *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, and I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thou hast wounded me, and hast not touched him.

In like sorte they are vsed, when a Verbe of the Infinitive mode doth followe them: For wee say, *Ragionasi, Me hauer preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue taken a wife. *corre fama, Me essere innamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speeches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionasi, che io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che io sono innamorato*.

Lastely, they chaunge *I* into *E*, when the Aduerbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auaro come te*, I am not couetous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberall, as I am.

Touching their signification, and the vse of them: it shall be more plainely shewed by these types following.

Mi { *Me: mi batte*, or *Battemi*, he hath beaten me.

{ *To me: mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath giuen me, or to me.

Ti { *Thee: Ti batte*, and *Batteti*: He hath beaten thee.

{ *To thee: Ti diede*, & *Diedeti*: He hath giuen thee, or to thee.

Si { *Him selfe: Si uccise*, and *Vccisefi*: He hath kilde him selfe.

{ *To him selfe: Si diède*, and *Diedesi la morte*, He hath giuen him selfe the death, or to himselfe.

{ *Vs: Ci percòsse*, & *Percòsseci*, He hath strikē vs.

Ci { *To vs: Ci diède*, and *Diedeci*, He hath giuen vs, or to vs.

{ *Here or thether: Ci fu, fucci*, He hath bene here.

{ *Ci ando*, and *andoci*, He hath gonethether.

Here is to be remembred, how that these afore-sayde wordes are many times vsed for ornament sake: as *Io mi credo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crede*, for *Egli credo*. And *Boccace* doth thus speake: *Natural cosa, è di ciascuno, che ci nasce*, for *che nasce*.

Ne { *Vs: Ne abbracciò*, *Abr actione*: He hath imbraced vs.

{ *To vs: Ne diède*, *Diedene*, He hath giuen to vs.

{ *You: Vi percòsse*, *Percòsseni*, He hath striken you.

Vi { *To you: Vi diède*, *Diedeni*, He hath giuen to you.

{ *There or thether: Vi fu*, *Fuui*, He hath bene there.

{ *Vi Ando*, *Andouui*: He hath gone thether.

These wordes following do linke together and are many wayes vttered in speech: & that with no meane elegancy. And therefore how that is to be done, may easily be perceaued by these types that followe.

Me to thee: *Io miti raccomando*, and *Raccomandomiti*. I do recommend me vnto thee.

Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandasti miti*: thou hast recommended thee vnto me.

Me to him: *Egli mi si elesse*, *Elesse misiper grandissimo amico*, he hath chosen me vnto him for a most great friende.

Him to me: *Egli mi si raccomandò*, and *Raccomandò misi*, he hath Recommended him vnto me.

Me there or thither: *Mi ci fermò*, and *fermòmi due giorni*. I haue staid there two dayes: *Mi ci fé andare*, *Fermòci andare*, he caused me to go thither.

To me here: *Mici diede*, *Diede mici moglie*, he gaue vnto me here a wyfe.

Me to you: *Io miui raccomando*, *Raccomandomiui*. I recommend me vnto you.

You to me: *Voi miui raccomandaste*, *Raccomandaste mici*, you haue you recommended vnto me.

Miui

Me there or thether: *Miui vesti, vestammiui*, he hath apparelled me there.

Miui } *Miui menò, Menammiui*: he hath brought me thether.

To me there: *Miui comprò*, *Comprammiui, un giardino*: he hath there bought vnto me a garden.

Thee to vs: *Dio tici diede, diedetici per Padre* God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a Father.

Us to thee: *Dio tici diede, dieditici per compagni*. God hath geuen vs vnto thee for companions.

Tici } Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi, viditici*: I haue seen thee here.

Io tici menai, Menaitici. I haue brought thee thether.

To thee here: *Dio tici diede, diedetici mo glie* God hath here giuen to thee a wyfe.

Thee to him: *Dio tisi elesse, Elestetisi per figliolo*. God hath chosen thee to him for his childe.

Hym to thee: *Egli ti si raccomandò*, *Raccomandò tisi*. He doth recommend him vnto thee.

Him to vs: *Egli ci si offerseci*. He hath offered himselfe vnto vs.

Ci si

Vs to him: *Ci si presse, Pressécisi: per compagni*
He hath taken vs vnto him for compa-
nions.

Him here or hether: *Ci si uccise, Uccisecisi:*
He hath here slaine him selfe.

Ci si **Ci** si lascio condurre, *Lascioccisi condurre:* He
hath suffred him selfe to be brought he-
ther.

Here to him: *Ci si diède, Dièdecisi la morte:*
He hath giuen him selfe here the death.

Him to you: *Vi si raccomanda, Raccoman-*
dansi, He doth recomende him vnto
you.

Vi si **You** to him: *Vi si elèsse, Elèssensi Dio per fi-*
gliuoli: God hath chosen you vnto him,
for his children.

Him there or thether: *Vi si uccise, Uccisenisi.*
He hath there slaine him selfe.

Vi si **Vi** si lascio, *Lascionisi condurre,* He hath suffred
him selfe to be brought thether.

There to him: *Vi si comprò, Comprouisi una*
vigna: He hath there bought to him selfe
a vine.

Vi ci **You** to vs, or vs to you: *Dio vici diède, Diè-*
denici per compagni: **G O D** hath giuen
vs vnto you, or you to vs, for Compagni-
ons.

You here: *Vi ci batterono, Battéronnici,* They
haue beaten you here.

You

You here: *Vi ci hanno, Alenaronnici,*
they haue brought you hether.

Vi ci **To** you here: *Vi ci compraste, Comprastenuci*
una casa: You haue bought vnto you here
a house.

But when these wordes are ioyned with *Ne*,
they do forgo *I*, and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,*
sene, cene, uene, or a vouell following *Men', ten', sen',*
cen', uen' with an Apostrophe. Howbeit a conso-
nant following, they may be vsed wholly, or abrid-
ged but without the Apostrophe. Their significa-
tion & vse, as hetherto we haue done, we will shew
here following.

To me of him, her, them, or thereof: *Mene*
parlasti, Parlàstene: thou hast spokē to
me, of him, her, them, or therof.

Me ne **Me** hence thence, *Mene scaccio, Scacciom-*
ene: He hath driven me hence, thence.

I hence, thence: *Mene vo, Vonnene,* I go
hence, thence.

To thee of him, her, them, or therof: *Io tene*
parlai, Parlàtene: I haue spoken to thee,
of him, her, them, or therof.

Tene **Ther** hence, thence: *Tene scaccio, scaccotene:*
He hath driven thee hence.

Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partisti, Part-*
istene: thou hast departed hence, thence.

To him selfe of him, her, them, or thereof:
Sene promist. Promisefene gran cose, He
 hath promised to him selfe great things
 of him, her, them, or thereof.

He hence, thence: *Sene parti. Partissene*, He
 hath departed hence, thence.

To you of him, her, them, or thereof: *Ei vene
 parlo, Parlo uene*: he hath spoken to you
 of him, her, them, or thereof.

You hence, thence: *Voi vene andasse, An-
 dastene*: you haue gone you hence,
 thence.

To vs of him, her, them, or thereof: *Ei ce ne
 parlo, Parloecene*: He hath spoken to vs
 of him, her, them, or thereof.

We hence, thence: *Noi cene partimmo, Par-
 timmocene*: we haue departed vs, hence,
 thence.

These wordes are also ioyned with Articles, as
 hereafter may appeare: where their vse and signifi-
 cation is easie to be knowne.

Gli Mi, or Me Gli.

Them to me: *Gli mi, or me gli raccomando*: and *Rac-
 comando gli mi, or Raccomandomigli*: He hath re-
 commended them vnto me.

Me to him: *Gli mi, or me gli raccomanda*: and *Racco-
 mandagli mi, or Raccomandamigli*: I haue re-
 commended vnto him.

Gli Ti

Gli Ti, or Te gli.

Them to thee: *Gli ti, or Te gli raccomanda*, & *Rac-
 comando gli ti, or Raccomandati gli*: I haue re-
 commended them vnto thee.

Thee to him: *Gli ti, or Te gli raccomanda*, & *Rac-
 comando stegli ti, or Raccomadastoregli*: thou hast
 recommended thee vnto him.

Gli se, or Se gli.

Them to him: *Gli se, or Se gli fece*, and *Feccegli se*, or
Feccegli amici: he made them friendes vnto him
 or his friendes.

Him to him: *Gli si, or Segli raccomando*, and *Racco-
 mandogli si, or Raccomandosse gli*: He hath him re-
 commended vnto him.

Gli vi, or Vegli.

Them to you: *Gli vi, or Vegli raccomanda*, & *Rac-
 comando agli vi, or Raccomandavi gli*: I haue them
 recommended vnto you.

You to him: *Gli vi, or Vegli raccomanda*, and *Rac-
 comando stegli vi, or Raccomandastene gli*: you haue
 you recommended vnto him.

Them there or thether: *Gli vi, or Vegli vidi*, and *Vi-
 digli vi, or Vidiuegli*: I haue seene them there.

Gli vi, or Vegli condusi, and *Condusigli vi, or Condus-
 sinegli*: I haue brought them thether.

Him there: *Gli vi, or Vegli diede*, & *Diegli vi, or Die-
 dinegli il vivere*, I haue geuen him there a liuing.

I ij

Gli ci, or Ce gli.

Them to vs: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandasti, & Raccomandasti gli ci, or Raccomandasticegli*: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to him: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandammo & Raccomandammo gli ci*: or *Raccomandammocegli*: we haue vs commended vnto him.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci, or Ce gli vidi, and vidigli ci, or vidicegli*: I haue scene them here.

Againe *Gli ci, or Ce gli condussi, and Condussigli ci, or Condussicegli*: I haue brought them hether.

To him, here: *Gli ci, or Ce gli diedi, and Diedegli ci, or Diedeegli moglie*: I haue here giuen to him a wyfe.

Lo mi, or Me lo.

Him to me, *Lo mi, or Me lo raccomando, and Raccomandollomi, or Raccommandonnuelo*: He hath him recommended vnto me.

Lo ti, or Te lo.

Him to thee: *lo lo ti, or Te lo raccomando, & Raccomandoloti, or Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende him vnto thee.

Lo si, or Se lo.

Him to him: *Lo si, or Se lo elesse: Eleffelosi, or Eleffeselo per compagno*: He hath chosen him vnto him for a companion.

*Lo, vi**Lo vi, or Ve lo.*

Him to you: *Lo vi, or Ve lo raccomanda, and Raccomandailoni, or Raccomandauelo*, I haue recommended him vnto you.

Him there: *Lo vi, or Ve lo vidi, and vidiloui, or vidiuelo*: I haue scene him there.

Him thether: *Lo vi, Ve lo menai, Lenailoni, or Menauelo*: I haue brought him thether.

Lo ci, or Ce lo.

Him to vs: *Lo ci, or Ce lo raccomando, & Raccomandoloci, or Raccomandocelo*: He hath recommended him vnto vs.

Him here: *Lo ci, or Ce lo nidi, and vidiloci, or vidice-lo*: I haue scene him here.

Him hether: *Lo ci, or Ce lo menai, and Menailoci, or Menacelo*: I haue brought him hether.

Lo ne, or Ne lo.

Him from vs: *Lo ne, or Ne lo tolse, and Tolselone, or Tolsenelo*: He hath taken him from vs.

Him hence, thence here away: *Lo ne, Ne lo menò, & Menollone, or Tenonnelo*: He hath brought him hence, thence, or here away.

Lami, or Me la.

Her to me: *Lami, or Me la raccomandasti: & Raccomandastilami, or Raccomandastimela*: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

OF VERBES.

La ti, or T e la.

Her to thee: *La ti*, or *T e la*, *raccomandai*, and *Raccomandailati*, or *Raccomandaitela*: I haue recommended her vnto thee.

La si, or Se la.

Her to him: *La si*, or *Sela prese*, and *Preselasi*, or *Presesela per moglie*: He hath taken her vnto him for his wyfe.

La ci, or Ge la.

Her to vs: *La ci*, or *Ce la raccomando*, and *Raccomandollaci*, or *Raccomandoccela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her here: *La ci*, or *Ce la vidi*, and *Vidilaci*, or *Vidicella*: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *la ci*, or *Ce la menai*, and *Menailaci*, or *Menauicela*: I haue brought her hether.

La vi, or V e la.

Her to you: *La vi*, or *Vela raccomando*, and *Raccomandolani*, or *Raccomandouela*: I do recommend her vnto you.

Her there: *la vi*, or *V e la vidi*, and *Vidilani*, or *vidiucla*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *la vi*, or *V e la menai*, and *Menailani*, or *Menauicla*: I haue brought her thether.

Ne la,

OF VERBES.

Ne la, or La ne.

Her to vs: *La ne*, or *Ne la raccomando*, and *Raccomandollane*, or *Raccomandonnela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs,

Her hence; thence, here away: *La ne*, or *Ne la meno*, & *Menollane*, or *Menonnela*: he hath brought her hence, thence, hereaway.

Le Mi, or Me le.

Them to me: *Lemi*, or *Me le raccomando*, & *Raccomandollemi*, *Raccomandommele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

Le ti, or T e le.

Them to thee: *Le ti*, or *T e le raccomando*: & *Raccomandolleti*, or *Raccomandottele*: He hath recommended them vnto thee.

Le si, or Se le.

Them to him: *Le si*, or *Se le prese*, and *Preselasi*, or *Presesete per compagne*: He hath taken them vnto him for companions.

Lo ne, or Ne le.

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le raccomando*: and *Raccomandonnele*, or *Raccomandollene*: he hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hether, thence, hereaway: *Le ne*, or *Ne le meno*, &

Menòllene, or Menòmla: He hath brought them hence, thence, hereaway.

Le ci, or Ce le.

Them to vs: *Le ci, or Ce le raccomando:* and *Raccomandollecì, or Raccomandoccele:* He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le ci, or Ce le vidi:* and *vidilecì, or vidicele:* I haue seene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci, or Ce le menài,* and *Menàilecì, or Menàicele:* I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci, or Ce le diedi:* and *Dièdelecì, or Dièdecele marito:* I haue here geuen to her an husbände.

Le vi, or Ve le.

Them to you: *Le vi, or Ve le raccomando:* and *Raccomandoleui:* or *Raccomandouele:* I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi, or Ve le vidi,* and *vidileui, or vidieuale:* I haue seene them here.

Them thether: *Le vi, or Ve le menài,* and *Menàileui, Menàuale:* I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi, or Ve le diedi,* and *Dièdileui, or Dièduale marito:* I haue there geuen vnto her a husbände.

Hetherto touching these: in the handling whereof: if we haue bene somewhat more longe, then

then to some maye seeme needefull: yet the knowledge thereof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tongue: then at the first sight they would thinke for. And so I doubt not but you will esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tongue.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latine verbes Impersonalles, do want both numbers, and persons sauing the Singular number and thirde person: & also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of Noumes, which either silently, or expressely are alwayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of themselves, and are of the actiue signification: as *Pioe*, it raineth: *Tuona*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampeggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it waxeth winter. Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they were personals, that is with a nominatiue case adioyned.

There are also certaine, which are deriued from other Verbes, and are of the passiue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama*, *Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is reade. *Si Corre*, *Corresi*, it is runne. *Si sta*, *stassi*, it standeth, *Si va*, *vassi*, it is gone: and not a few such like.

Of Participles.

Th'Italian speach hath certaine wordes, which seeme to be like vnto the Latin Participles: as *Amante*, *Leggēte*, *Tenēte*, *ubidente*: Also, *Amato*, *Letto*, *Tenuto*, *ubidito*: Further, *Renerendo*, *Tremendo*, *Offeruando*, *Orrēdo*, and certaine other like. But I do scarfly beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, since with Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those thinges whiche the Latin Participles do borrow from Verbes) and as plainly Noumes are wonte to be vsed.

For th'Italian tongue doth altogether refuse these formes of speache: *Io amo l'amante la viriū*, for *Io amo colui, che ama*, &c: Neither yet do wee say, *Io ho promesso un dono al legēte Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso, &c. a colui, che legge*, &c. But it is not vnkowne to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vse the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, which doth sometymes read his writings, but that is done very seldome. Whereupon when we say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *farò dolente*: Agayne, *Il giorno seguente*: *la veguante*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue bene, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the day following: the night comming: euery body seeth all these to be rather Noumes; then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may the same be drawne from all Italian Verbes, but from the Latin Verbes it may be done.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italiañ speach

speache the Participle in *R U S*: for wee doe not say for *Amaturus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Letturo*, and such like: But *Do vendo io*, *tu*, *colui*, *noi*, *voi*, *coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, we, you, they being about to loue: or hauing to loue hereafter: The whiche gerundes are in vse with the Italians. Also we do expresse *Lecturus*, in this sorte, *Io, il quale Leggero*, *Tu il quale Leggerai*, *Colui il quale Leggerà*, *Noi i quali Leggeremo*, *Voi i quali Leggerete*, *Coloro i quali Leggeranno*.

Th'Italian speache doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiue signification: as from *Amatus* it retaineth *Amato*, from *Lectus*, *Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, will not signifie the Preterperfectense, without you adde *stato*: as *Io sono stato amato*, *Tu sei stato amato*, &c. Bycause if I shall say, *Io sono amato*: *Tu sei amato*, there is none but seeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit wee say, *Postomi*, or *Messomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: which is as much as if thou saydest *Hauendomi* (the whiche gerunde is of the Present tense) *Posto*, or *Messo l'arme*, &c. But no bodie speaketh rightly: *Gli amati da me*, *sin dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but we are to say *Quelli, che io amo, son dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Toucing the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although we haue these wordes *Riu-
rendo, Onorando*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Riu-
rendo* is not he saide to be and *Offeruando*, whome we ought sometimes to reuerence and to waite vpon, but whome we doe nowe reuerence and wayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (which is of the singular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amanti, Amato, Amati, Amata, Amate, Onorando, Onorandi, Onoranda, Onorande*.

By these thinges that we haue geuen out hereof before, when wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seene which are Gerundes with the Italians, and what their vse is: we saye, *Leggendo diuento dotto*: by reading I become learned beholde a Gerunde of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo letto ho imparato*, hauing reade, I haue learned: beholde a gerunde of the Preterperfect tense. Further, *Donendo leggere, Hauendo a leggere, Essendo per leggere, apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples touching the Verbe passiue, since it seemeth of no necessitie (after these, that are disperpledlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I will remember, that the Italian tongue hath this more the latine,

latine, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th' other doth. To conclude, it is also to be obserued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tense, are expressed by the latine Participles of the same tense, as well of the actiue, as passiue signification.

Of Aduerbes.

Whose significations I will only shew here: for the rest they are either the same or little differing from the latine.

Of place	{	<i>Qui,</i>	}	Here, or hether.		
		<i>Qua,</i>				
		<i>Ci,</i>				
	{	<i>Per qui,</i>	}	Here away.		
		<i>Per qua,</i>				
	{	<i>Di qui,</i>	}	Hence.		
		<i>Di qua,</i>				
	<i>Qua qu,</i> vp here, or hether.					
	<i>Qua su,</i> downe here or hether.					
	<i>Di qua e di la,</i> here & thier, hēce & thēce					
	{	<i>Vi,</i>	}	There, or thether.		
		<i>Iui,</i>				
		<i>Quiui,</i>				
		<i>La,</i>				
		<i>Di la,</i>				
		<i>Per la,</i>				
	<i>La su,</i> vp there, or thether.					
	<i>La giu,</i> downe there, or thether.					

La equi, there and here.
Cola, thether.
Per cola, that way, or there about.
Li, in verse, there or thether.
Di li, thence.
Per li, that waye.
Li su, vp there, or thether.
Li gui, downe there, or thether.
Costi, } There where thou art, in that
Costi, } place. Thether.
Costi gui, downe thether.
Costi su, vp thether.
Costa su, vp there, or thether.
Costa gui, downe there, or thether.
Per Costa, that waye.
Di costa, thence.
One,
Done, } where, whether.
U, poetically.
Onde, } from whence.
Donde, }
Altroue, else where otherwhere.
Alironde, from some other place.
La oue,
La done, } There where, whereas.
La onde, } wherevpon.
Quinci, } from hence.
Diquinci, }
Indi, } from thence.
Quindi, }

Of place

Di quindi,

Di quindi, } from thence.
Di quini, }
Costinci, from thence, where thou art.
Dattorno, }
Dintorno, } Aboute.
In giro, }
Ouanque, }
Donunque, } wheresoever.
Oueche, }
Quantunque, } Although.
Quantunque volte, } As often times.
Dentro, } with in.
Entro, }
Fuori, }
Di fuori, } without.
Fuora, }
Fuore, }
Su, vp, or vpon.
Suso, ypwarde.
Gin, downe.
Gisso, downewardes.
Da lungi, } in verse }
Da lunge, } A farre of.
Di lungi, } in prose }
Di luntana, }
Sopra, } Aboue.
Di sopra, }
Sotto, } Vnder.
Di sotto, }

Of place

Oggi, Todaye.
Oggidi,
Hoggimmi, } Now adayes.
Hora mai,
Hor mai, } Already, or more the time.
Ho mai,
Ora, or Hora,
T'esse, } Now.
Adesso,
Di presente, presently: now.
Ieri, or Hieri, yesterdaye.
Di meriggio, noonetyde, middaye.
Stamane, this morning.
Di mattina, in the morning.
Sta sera, this evening.
Di notte, by night.
Digiorno, by daye.
Do mani, to morrowe.
Do mattina, to morrowe morning.
Or' ora,
Adhora ad horo, } By & by, euen now.
Pur ora,
Poco fa, } A while, fithence, of late.
Dianzi,
Ogni hora, alwayes.
Innāzi, before.
Addietro, } Behinde.
Diētro,
Perlo addietro,
Perlo passato, } herctofore in time past

Of tyme

Per-

Perloinnāzi, here after.
Perloanentre, hereafter, for the tyme toco
Per tempo, in tyme.
Il séguente giorno, the day following.
Da indi in qua, } Hetherunto.
Fin qui,
Da indi innāzi, } From thence forward.
Indi,
Guari, long tyme.
Di gran pezzo, } A good while since.
Gran tempo fa,
Colà, about: as *Colà dall' state,* about
 sommer.
Colà doppo il vespero, about after the e-
 uening.
Presto, } Quickly.
Tosto,
Ratto, } Swiftly.
Velocemente,
Di fatto, out of hand.
Repente,
Direpente, } On a suddaine: forth-
Subbito, } with.
Di subito,
Incontinente, } Incontinent.
Inmantinēte,
Spessb, } Often tymes.
Souente,
Tardo: Tardi, To late.
Rado: Dirado, Seldome.

K

Of time	<i>Mai,</i>	} Euer: now euer.
	<i>Gia mai,</i>	
	<i>Non mai,</i>	Neuer.
	<i>Alhora,</i>	then.
	<i>Quando</i>	} when.
	<i>Quando mai,</i>	
	<i>Mentre,</i>	whilest.
	<i>Vnque,</i>	} Sometimes.
	<i>Vnqua,</i>	
	<i>Alcuna volta,</i>	
	<i>Alcuna fiata,</i>	
	<i>Qualche volta,</i>	
	<i>Qualche fiata,</i>	
	<i>Tal volta,</i>	
	<i>Talora, talhora,</i>	
	<i>Qualora,</i>	at what times: as often as.
	<i>Quando che sia,</i>	when soeuer it be.
	<i>Alle volte,</i>	At times.
	<i>Il più delle volte,</i>	for the most parte.
	<i>Gia,</i>	Now, already.
	<i>Sempre,</i>	Alwayes.
	<i>Sempre mai,</i>	} Continually: euer more.
	<i>Di continuo,</i>	

Of qual-
tic.

Of quali- tic.	<i>Bene,</i>	well.
	<i>Male,</i>	euill.
	<i>Ottimamente,</i>	most well.
	<i>Pessimamente,</i>	most euill.
	<i>Fidelmente,</i>	faithfully.
	<i>Ornatamente,</i>	trimely, deckedly.

Volun-

of qualitie	<i>Voluntieramente,</i>	} willingly.
	<i>Volontieri,</i>	
	<i>Di buona voglia,</i>	
	<i>Di cuore,</i>	} Hartely.
	<i>Di buon cuore,</i>	
	<i>Sauamente,</i>	wisely.
	<i>Dottamente,</i>	Learnedly.
	<i>Veramente,</i>	Truely.
	<i>Falsamente,</i>	Falsely.
	<i>Molto,</i>	Much.
of quãtity	<i>Urapui,</i>	Much more.
	<i>Assai,</i>	Enough, well.
	<i>Poco,</i>	A litle.
	<i>Souente,</i>	} Often.
	<i>Spesso,</i>	
	<i>Rado,</i>	} Seldome.
	<i>Di rado,</i>	
	<i>Tanto,</i>	} So much.
	<i>Cotanto,</i>	
	<i>Quanto,</i>	as much: how much.
Of denial	<i>Non,</i>	No, Not, no.
	<i>Non già,</i>	Not now.
	<i>Non mica,</i>	Not a crome.
	<i>Ne,</i>	Neither.
	<i>Signor nò,</i>	Sir no.
	<i>Messer nò,</i>	Maister no.
	<i>Madonna nò,</i>	Mistres no, &c.
	<i>Nulla,</i>	} Nothing.
	<i>Niente,</i>	
	<i>Appunto,</i>	Fully. As Appunto il popoli non ha altro pensiero.

K ij

Of Affirming

Si, yes *Asserſi, Madonnaſi,*
Certo,
Percerto, } For certaine, Affuredly
Certamente, }
Dicerto,
Veramente, } Truly.
Inuero, }
Di vero, }
In verita, }

Of Increasing.

Piu, more.
Molto, } Much.
Aſſai, }
Abbaſtanza, enough.
Troppo, to much.
Di ſouerchio, ſuperfluous.
Del tutto, } Wholy : altogether,
Affatto, } vtterly.
Maggiamente, more, rather.
Maſſimamente, chiefly eſpecially.
Potiſſimamente, chiefly.
Dottiſſimamente, moſt learnedly.
Beniſſimo, moſt well.

Of Diminishing.

Meno, leſſe.
Poco meno, a little leſſe.
Apoco, poco, by little and little.
Pian piano, faire and ſoftly.
Alquanto, ſomewhat.
Poco, a little.
Pochetto, very little.
Pie innanzi pie, foote before foote or ſtalkingly.
Altri-

Of discretion

Altrimente, Otherwiſe.
Senza, without.
Seperatamente, ſeuerally.
Puntalmente, pointemeale or by pointes.
Secretamente, ſecretly.
Apertamente, openly.

Of correcting.

Appena, Skarſe.
Quaſi, Almoſt : as though.

Of swearing

Per Dio, By God.
Alla fede, a ſe, in faith.
Per l'anima mia, by my ſoule.
A fede dio, by the faith of god.

Of wiſhing

O ſe, O ſi, O if.
O Dio, voglia, God graunte.
O Dio voleſſe, I wolde to god.
O che, O that.

Of forbidding

Guarda, } Take hede
Guardati, }
Deh non, fy no.
Vedi, ſee.

Of incouraging

Fa, Doe.
Su, vp.
Or ſu, now goto.
Corraggio, courage.
Spediſcila, diſpatch it.
Fornifcila, furniſhe it.
Or oltre : an further.

Of As-
sembling.

Insieme,
Insiememente, } Together.

Parimente,
Similmente, } In like sorte.

Di pari,
Appari, } By couples.

Al pari,
A schiera, by troupes or companies.

Più, more: *Meno,* lesse, *Via più,* *Molto*
più, *Assai più,* much more.

Via meno,
Molto meno, } Much lesse.

Assai meno,
Poco più, a litle more.

Poco meno, a litle lesse.

Migliore,
Meglio, } Better.

Peggioro,
Peggio, } Worse.

Tanto,
Cotanto, } Asmuch.

Altre tanto,
Due cotanti, } Asmuch more.

Il Doppio,
Tre cotanti, three folde.

Più del mondo, the most in the worlde.

A Rispetto,
Ampetto,
Alla,
Accanto, } In respect,
in comparison.

A comparatione,

Sanisse

Of the
greatest
cōparison.

Sanissimamente, most wysely.
Verissimamente, most truly.
Gratiosissimamente, most gratioously.
Rigorosissimamente, most rigorously.

Of excep-
ting.

Saluo,
Eccetto, } Sauing, except.
Fuòrche,
Infuòri,
Se non, If not, sauing but.

Of simili-
tude.

Come, As.
Sicome, so as.
Così, so, or thus.
Aguisa, in such wise.
Quasi, as though.
In modo,
In maniera, } In such manner or wise.
In guisa,

Of doub-
ting.

Forse, Perhaps.
Per auentura, peradventure.
Per caso, } In case: perchaunce, or it
Accaso, } may happen.
A sorte,
Per sorte, } In sorte.

Of shew-
ing

Ecco, beholde.
Eccolo, behold him or it.
Eccola, behold her, or it:
And so forth, *Mi, ti, vi, li, le.*

Of choice { *Meglio*, Better.
Piu tosto, rather.
Anzi, But, rather.

of gestures of the body { *Tentone*, Gropingly,
Boccone, grueling.
Carpone, } Creeping on all fower.
Brancolone, }
Ginocchione, on the knees.

Of calling { *O, o la, è Oh*

Of order { *Innanzi, Auanti, Dauanti*, Before.
Dietro, behinde.
Poi, poscia, dapoi, dopoi, dipoi doppo, after.
Fratanto, tratanto, intanto, in the meane while.
Oltre à ciò, besides that.
Súbito, disubito, on a suddaine, quickly.
Oltre a questo: besides this.
Alla fine, in th'ende at last.
Peró, percio, pertanto, therfore.
Onde, La onde, whervpon.
Prima,
Primamente, } First, first of all.
Primieramente, }
Secondo, } Seconde, or secon-
Secondariamente, } darily.

Se para-

Of deuiding { *Separatamente*, Seuerally.
Partitamente, particularly.
Anicèda, } By tornes.
Vicendevolmente, }
A gara, for the maystry.

Of proceeding { *Via*, On away.
Hor suso, now vp.
Hor oltre, } Now forth.
Hor oltra, }

Of good, or euil wishing { *Benaggia*, well be it.
Malaggia, euil mought it fare.

Of asking { *Onde auiene?* How doth it happen?
Onde è, from whence is it?
Perche, wherfore?
Per qual cagione? by what occasion?
A che modo? how? or in what sorte?
A che guisa? how or in what wise?
Oue? where?
Quando? when?

Of vnion { *Insieme*, Together.
Insiemeamente, } Together like.
Vnitamente, }
Giuntamente, Ioyntly.
Parimente, in like sorte: also.

Of declaration { *Cio è*, That is.
Verbi gratia, as for example.

Of sorrowe { *Ha*
Oh,
Ohime, } *Helas.*
Oime,
Hei,

Of abhorring { *Oibò.*

Of a Coniunction.

Of coupling. { *Et,* (a vouell following)
E, (a consonant following) } *And.*
Ancho, Anche, Anchora, } *Also.*
Etiandio,

Of continuing the
 fence. { *In modo che,* In such sorte as.
In guisa che, In such wise as.
Di maniera che, In such manner as.
Per sì fatta maniera che, } In such man-
Si fatta mente che, } ner of sorte as.
La onde, wherevpon.
Se, if.
Per che, wherefore: because.
Poi che, Since that.
Che, for, that, as.
Peroche,
Percioche, } For because: because
Imperoche, } that: therefore.
Impercioche,
Come, as.

O, or

Of distinction. { *O, or, other.*
O vero, or else.
O pure, or yet.
Ma, but.
Ne, nother
Nondimèno,
Nientedimèno, } *Neuerthelesse.*
Nondimanco,
Nientedimanco,
Tuttauia, } *Notwithstanding.*
Tuttauolta,
Benche, although.
Comeche, albeit.
Anchorche,
Anchorache,
Auengache, } *Howbeit, although.*
Quantunque,
Etiandioche,
Con tutto che,
Almèno, } *At the least.*
Almanco,
Pur che, so that: as *Purche non vegga,*
 so that I may not see.
Tanto, so much.
Solo, onely.
Percioche, Because that.
Accioche, to thende that.
Conciosia, for asinuch.
Conciosia cosa,
Conciosia cosa che, } For asinuch as.

Of cōclu-
ding

Dunque, { Then.
Adunque,
In summa, in summe: to conclude.
Però, (poetically) }
Percio, } Therefore.
Impero,
La onde, whereupon.
Il perche, The cause why.
Altrimente, }
Altrimenti, } Otherwaies.

Of doubt. { *O sì,* other yea,
 { *O Nò* or no.

Vsed for { *Ora,* now.
 ornamēts { *Püre,* yet.
 fake { *Ben,* well &c.

Of a Preposition.

In, as *In cielo,* & *in terra,* } *In,* &c.
Ne, as *Nel cielo,* & *nella terra,*

A { To.
Ad {

Di, { Of.
De, {

Da, from, or of
Per, for, by, or thorough.
Con, with.

Senza, without: as *Senza lui.*

Ver, {
Verso, { Towards: as *Ver te,* *Verso,* and *in verso il*
In verso, { *cielo:* or *del cielo.*
Doppo, after: as *Doppo lui.*

Intra, { Within: as *Intra te.*
Infra, {

Tra, { Amongest: as *Tra gli amici.*
Fra, {

Sopra, vpon: as *Sopra il monte:* or *del monte.*
Disopra, above.

Sotto, { Under: as *Sotto il monte,* or *del monte.*
Disotto, {

Contra, {
Contro, { Against: as *Contra i tuoi:* and *de i tuoi.*
Incontro, {

Allincontro: ouer against: as *Allincontro del muro.*

Oltre, Beyond: as *Oltre il mare,* Also Besides: as *Ol-
 tre ciò,* and *oltre il Prencipe.*

Dietro, Behinde: as *Dietro il monte.*

Accanto, { Neare: as *Accanto,* or *allato alla Città.*
Allato, {

Presso, Neare.

Appresso, At, or with: as *Appresso di me.* Also after:
 as *Appresso à te,* or *di te.*

Appetto, in comparison: as *Appetto a lui.*

Rimpetto { Ouer against: as *Rimpetto,* or *Dirim-
 Dirimpetto,* { *petto al monte.*

Fin, {
Sino, { Vntil.
Infino {

Sino, } *Vnto:as Insino al cielo.*
Insino, }
Di nascosto, pryuely:vnwares:as *Di nascosto al padre.*
Auanti, }
Dinanzi, } *Before:as,Dinanzi al Giudice.*
Immanzi, }
Dietro, behinde:as, *Dietro a chi,*
Intorno, }
Attorno, } *Aboute:as,Intorno a chi.*
Circa, }
Fuori, without:as, *Fuori della Città.*
Dentro, within:as, *Dentro della Città.*
Su, vpon:as, *Su del colle.*
Giù, vnder:as, *Giù del monte.*
Di la, on th'other side:as, *Di la, del Castello.*
Di qua, on this side:as, *Di qua del Castello.*
Lungi, } *Farre of.*
Lunoe, }

To conclude there are certaine Prepositions that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di* in *Diffido*, I mistrust. *Dis*, in *Disiongo*, I do vnioyne. *Ra*, in *Raccoglio*, I doe gather. *Ri*, in *Ripiglio*, I doe take againe. *Es*, in *Esalto*, I doe exalte. *Inter*, in *Interrompo*. I doe interrupte. *Tra*, in *Trametto*, I doe put betweene. *Tras*, in *Trasporto*, I doe transporte, *Fra*, in *Frastaglio*, I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous verbe: whereof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Frastagliatamente*, hackinglye, or chopelogikelike: as, *tu parli frastagliatamente.*

Of an

Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: *Oh.*
 Of laughing: *Ab, Ah.*
 Of wondring, *O, uh, uh.*
 Of sorrowe: *Aih, Ah, Oyme.*
 Of Desire: *Deh.*
 Of Dreade: *Bàco Bào: Oh Oh Dio.*

FINIS.

